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TRIALS FOR ADULTERY:

OR, THE

HISTORY OF DIVORCES.

BEING

SELECT TRIALS

AT

DOCTORS COMMONS,

FOR

ADULTERY, | CRUELTY,
FORNICATION, | IMPOTENCE, &c.

From the Year 1760, to the present Time.

Including the whole of the Evidence on each Cause.

TOGETHER WITH

The LETTERS, &c. that have been intercepted between
the amorous Parties.

The whole forming a complete History of the PRIVATE LIFE,
INTRIGUES, and AMOURS of many Characters in the most
elevated Sphere: every Scene and Transaction, however ridi-
culous, whimsical, or extraordinary, being fairly represented,
as becomes a faithful Historian, who is fully determined not
to sacrifice *Truth* at the Shrine of *Guilt* and *Folly*.

TAKEN IN SHORT-HAND, by a CIVILIAN.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N:

Printed for S. BLADON, No. 13, Pater-noster Row;

MDCCLXXIX.

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VOL. III.

LONDON:

Printed for S. B. Baker, in Pall-mall.

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München

S A R A H O L I V E R,

AGAINST

SAMUEL EUCLID OLIVER.

LIBEL given in the 3d of *February*,
1774.

IN the above-mentioned libel, Sarah Oliver sets forth, that, on or about the twenty-ninth of December, 1768, she the said Sarah Oliver (then Sarah Hoskings, spinster) was lawfully joined to Samuel Euclid Oliver in holy matrimony, in the parish church of East Greenwich, in Kent, that the said marriage was consummated; and they lived and cohabited together as man and wife, and had three children, who were baptized by the names of Charles James, Elizabeth, and James: that she the said Sarah Oliver is of an affable, mild, and easy temper, and of a very modest and

sober carriage and behaviour; and also of a virtuous and religious life and conversation; and hath always behaved towards her said husband with the utmost conjugal love and fidelity; and never was guilty of a breach of her marriage vow; and she is esteemed as a modest and virtuous woman, by all her relations, friends, and acquaintance: that the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, being a person of a lewd and vicious inclination, contracted and carried on a lewd and adulterous conversation to and with divers women; particularly with Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, sister of the said Sarah Oliver; and frequently committed the foul crime of adultery with such strange women, and also with the said Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster: that, at length, the said Elizabeth Hoskings becoming pregnant, Samuel Euclid Oliver prevailed on her to consent to take medicines to cause an abortion, and he immediately applied to Mrs. Catherine Clarke, a midwife in Fleet Street, and told her, that he wanted some medicines for a young person who was with child, and that the said child must not
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come

come to light ; and prevailed on the said Catherine Clarke, to procure him some medicines to cause an abortion, which she did, and gave him pills for that purpose ; and the said Samuel Euclid Oliver administered such pills several times to the said Elizabeth Hoskings : and he also gave her the following note of his own hand-writing—“ All may be well if you will take
“ things regular, and if you neglect now
“ it must be discovered.” That, in another note, which Samuel Euclid Oliver wrote to the said Elizabeth Hoskings, are these words—“ Dear Betsey, in the midst
“ of my trouble don’t you afflict me,”—ending thus—“ Pray take them for the
“ sake of your dear self, your poor mother,
“ sister, child, and the most wretched
“ S. E. Oliver,”—With a postscript thereto, beginning thus—“ Pray take the large
“ pottle three times every day ;” and ending thus, “ Remember the faithful
“ promise you made last week to me, &c.” The party proponent therefore prays right and justice to be effectually done and administered in the premises, and that Sarah
Oliver

Oliver may be divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, her husband, by reason of the adultery by him committed.

17th March, 1774.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Tinman.

ELIZABETH TINMAN, of St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged fourteen years, deposes and says, that she has known Samuel Euclid Oliver, and Sarah Oliver, his wife, the parties in this cause, for upwards of four years last past; that she came to know them, by living as an apprentice during that time, with Elizabeth Hoskings, wife of James Hoskings, the mother of the said Sarah Oliver: that Samuel Euclid Oliver and Sarah Oliver lived and cohabited together as lawful husband and wife, in St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St. Martin, in the Fields, during all the time this deponent was acquainted with them; and

and they constantly owned and acknowledged each other as lawful husband and wife; and were esteemed as such amongst their neighbours, friends, and acquaintance: and, during that time, Sarah Oliver was delivered of three children, as she has heard, and believes they were baptized by the names of Charles James, Elizabeth, and James: that they were always accounted and reputed to be the lawful children of Samuel Euclid Oliver, and Sarah Oliver, his wife: that the said Charles Oliver and Elizabeth Oliver are deceased.

She further deposes and says, that, the said Sarah Oliver is of an affable, mild, and obliging temper, and of a modest and sober carriage and behaviour, and of a virtuous and religious life and conversation; and always, during the deponent's acquaintance with her, behaved with the utmost love and fidelity to Samuel Euclid Oliver; and was never guilty of a breach of her marriage vow, as she knows of or believes; and for a sober and virtuous woman was always accounted, and is esteemed among her neighbours, friends, and acquaintance.

She

She further depofes and fays, that, the faid Samuel Euclid Oliver is a perfon of a lewd and vicious inclination: and this deponent further faith, that, about two years fince, the time more particularly ſhe cannot mention, the faid Samuel Euclid Oliver was in partnership with James Hofkings; that he had free accefs to the houfe of the faid James Hofkings, with whom Elizabeth Hofkings, ſpinſter, then refided: that Samuel Euclid Oliver contracted an acquaintance with Elizabeth Hofkings ſome time in the month of December, 1772, as ſhe beſt recollects as to the time; and the faid Samuel Euclid Oliver, during that time, uſed very frequently to be alone with Elizabeth Hofkings; and ſhe has very frequently ſeen him kiſs her, and take other indecent liberties with her, at the houſe of James Hofkings: and this deponent further faith, that, on a Monday morning, in the winter of the year 1773, the time more particularly ſhe cannot ſet forth, ſhe went into the bed-room of Elizabeth Hofkings to put on her cap, and the door of the faid bed-room being open
(and

(and which looks into the workshop of the aforesaid James Hoskings) she observed Elizabeth Hoskings, sitting with her petticoats up, and Samuel Euclid Oliver close by her on a bench, in the said workshop, with his breeches down and unbuttoned: and the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, perceiving the deponent, ran into a corner of the workshop, holding his breeches up with his hands: and the said Elizabeth Hoskings appeared in a great fright; and Samuel Euclid Oliver was very much confused.

She further deposes and says, that, Samuel Euclid Oliver is of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory it was done as directed.

To the second she answers, that she came to be a witness by the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Hoskings, the father and mother of the producent, that she has not received

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any money, nor does she expect any money, gratuity, or reward, for being a witness in this cause; that she has not had any meetings or consultation with any person what to say or depose in this cause.

To the third she answers, that she has known the ministrant for about four years; that he is esteemed in the neighbourhood where he lives, as an honest, industrious man; that, as far as ever she saw, he always behaved with the greatest tenderness and affection, and the greatest harmony subsisted between the ministrant and his wife.

To the fourth she answers, that she knows not at whose instigation the suit was commenced; that Sarah Oliver, the producent, has constantly resided at the house of her father and mother, James and Elizabeth Hoskings, ever since she left her husband, the ministrant.

To the seventh she says, that if she does not speak the truth, she must go to hell; that such is the nature and consequence of an oath; that she was produced

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as a witness on Monday, and was then upwards of fourteen years of age.

The Mark X of
ELIZABETH TINMAN.

22d March, 1774.

The deposition of Elizabeth Jane Hoskings.

ELIZABETH JANE HOSKINGS,
of St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St.
Martin in the Fields, in the county of
Middlesex, spinster, aged seventeen years,
deposes and says, that she has been inti-
mately acquainted with Samuel Euclid
Oliver, one of the parties in this cause,
for upwards of five years last past: that he
married the deponent's sister, that they
lived and cohabited together as lawful
husband and wife, in St. Martin's Church
Yard, and St. Martin's Lane, during the
time articulate; and at each of the said
places they constantly owned and acknow-
ledged each other as lawful husband and
wife, and were esteemed as such among
B 2 their

their neighbours, friends, and acquaintance : that, during the time the said Samuel Euclid Oliver and Sarah Oliver lived and cohabited together, Sarah Oliver was delivered of three children, and this deponent was present when Charles James, and James, were baptized, as the lawful children of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and Sarah, his wife : that another child was baptized by the name of Elizabeth, but she was not present at such baptism : that the said Charles James Oliver, and Elizabeth Oliver are dead, but they were whilst living, and the said James now is, accounted and reputed as the natural and lawful children of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and Sarah Oliver, his wife, by their neighbours and friends.

She further deposes, that the said Sarah Oliver was and is of an affable, mild, and obliging temper, and of a modest and sober carriage and behaviour ; and hath ever since her marriage behaved towards her husband with the utmost love and fidelity ; and was never, that she knows of, guilty of a breach of her marriage vow ; and
for

for, and as a modest and virtuous person, she was always esteemed among her neighbours, friends, acquaintance, and others.

She further deposes and says, that Samuel Euclid Oliver is a person of a lewd and vicious inclination; and she further saith, that, some time in the month of December, 1772, Samuel Euclid Oliver was taken into partnership with this deponent's father, James Hoskings; that this deponent then resided with her said father; that, in consequence thereof, Samuel Euclid Oliver, and this deponent, became intimately acquainted; he having free access to her father's house; that a criminal connection and acquaintance were carried on between Samuel Euclid Oliver and this deponent, from the month of December, 1772, till some time in the month of September last, and he was very frequently alone with her at her father's house, and other places, and took indecent liberties with her.

She further deposes, that, some time in the month of December, 1772, Samuel Euclid Oliver came into this deponent's
bed-

bed-room, which was up three pair of stairs, in the house of her said father, and finding her in bed and alone, he pulled down the bed-cloaths, and attempted to lay with her, and have carnal knowledge of her; that she resisted him with her utmost force, and threatened to cry out, and alarm the family below stairs: that he then desisted and went out of her bed-chamber; and this deponent then got up and dressed herself, and, as she was going down stairs, Samuel Euclid Oliver seized hold of her on the landing-place, and pulled her into the workshop (which is on the same floor with her bed-chamber) and pulled her down on a bench; and, notwithstanding she resisted him all in her power, he then and there debauched her, and lay with her; and the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and this deponent, then and there had the carnal knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery: that this deponent was extremely frightened, and went down stairs to breakfast: and this deponent further saith, that, on the morning of the next day, as she was
coming



*M. Oliver attempting to ravish his Wife's Sister, in a room up
three pair of Stairs.*

*See Trials for Adultery N^o 21. Pa. 14.
Published as the act directs by S. Bladen Oct. 28. 1780.*

coming out of her said bed-room, Samuel Euclid Oliver again pulled this deponent into the said workshop, and they again had the carnal knowledge of each other; and the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and this deponent frequently, between the said months of December 1772, and September 1773, had carnal knowledge of each other, in the said workshop in her father's house; and once, between the aforesaid times, but the particular time she does not recollect, the said Samuel Euclid Oliver and this deponent had carnal knowledge of each other's body, and committed adultery, in the dining-room in the house of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, in St. Martin's Lane.

She further deposes and says, that, on a morning in the year 1773, the time more particularly she cannot recollect, this deponent and Samuel Euclid Oliver were together in the said workshop in her father's house; and this deponent was sitting on a bench with her clothes up, and Samuel Euclid Oliver, with his breeches down, and intending to have the carnal knowledge of

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of each other, and they saw Elizabeth Tinman coming into this deponent's bed-room, the door of the workshop being open; that Samuel Euclid Oliver immediately hastened to a corner of the said workshop, holding up his breeches unbuttoned with his hands; that they were both very much frightened, and had not the carnal knowledge of each other on that day.

She further deposes and says, that, in the month of August last, she found herself extremely sick and ill, and being afraid to acquaint her mother of such her illness, she applied to Samuel Euclid Oliver, and on her describing the nature of her illness, he told her she was with child, and that he must get some medicines to prevent such child coming to light: that this deponent at first refused to take any medicines of that kind, but on his earnest entreaties, he prevailed on her to take draughts and pills to cause an abortion, but they did not take effect: that some short time afterwards, he brought her some more pills and draughts for the same purpose, and left with her a note of directions for the taking them:
and

and this deponent further saith, that the exhibit marked B, pleaded and shewn to the deponent, beginning, “ Dear Betsey” and subscribed “ S. E. Oliver” and the postscript thereto, is the very letter or directions he gave her, on delivering the pills and draughts when and by her deposed of; that she hath very often seen him write, and verily believes the said note or exhibit B, and the name thereto subscribed, and the postscript, to be all of the proper hand-writing of Samuel Euclid Oliver; and that, by the words “ Dear Betsey” he meant this deponent, and by the words “ My conscience “ being a sufficient tormentor” is meant and intended the remorse of conscience of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, for having committed the crime of incestuous adultery with this deponent, the sister of his wife, the said Sarah Oliver; and which crime is likewise meant and alluded to by the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, by the words, “ Tho’ the world will despise me, I hope “ you will pity me, for it is I who am the “ guilty person, and it is me on whom the “ chiefest vengeance will be shewn; to re-
† C “ fuse

“ fufe me a kifs I think unkind and cuts
“ me to the heart, especially when I reflect
“ on what is past ;” appearing in the faid
exhibit : and this deponent further faith,
that by the words, “ All may be well if you
“ will take the things regular” and the
words, “ Pray take them for the fake of
“ yourfelf, your poor mother, fifter, child,
“ and the moft wretched S. E. Oliver ;”
and the words “ Pray take the large pottle
“ three times every day ;” and the words,
“ If you neglect now it muft be difcovered,”
appearing in the faid exhibit, the faid Sa-
muel Euclid Oliver meant and intended,
that fhe, this deponent, might take the me-
dicines he gave her, as before depofed, to
deftroy the child fhe was then enſient with
by him.

She further depofes, that, ſome time in
the month of September laſt, ſhe being ſe-
veral months gone with child, and the me-
dicines given her by Samuel Euclid Oliver
not taking effect, ſhe became extremely ill,
and was obliged to diſcover her ſituation, or
criminal converſation, by her before depofed
of, to her mother Elizabeth Hoſkings: that
some

some time afterwards, her mother having told this deponent's father her situation, and Samuel Euclid Oliver being acquainted therewith, he wrote a letter, and sent the same by his brother, William Oliver, to this deponent's father: that she saw the said letter, and heard her father read it; and the exhibit C, being shewn the deponent, she saith, that the same is the very letter wrote by the said Samuel Euclid Oliver to her father, the said James Hoskings, and by her deposed of; and that she verily believes the whole body, series, or contents thereof, are all of the proper hand-writing of Samuel Euclid Oliver: and that she verily believes Samuel Euclid Oliver, who wrote and sent the said letter, and Samuel Euclid Oliver, party in this cause, and James Hoskings, to whom the said letter was sent, and James Hoskings, the natural and lawful father of the said Sarah Oliver, wife of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and lately a partner with the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, were and are the same persons, and that by the words, "Sir, and "you," several times mentioned in the

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said

saïd letter, the saïd Samuel Euclid Oliver meant and intended the same James Hofkings, and that by the words, “As you
“are acquainted with such a transaction I
“could wish had never happened” and the words, “The thing itself will not bear any
“defence, therefore shall not attempt to
“make any;” and the words, “In whatever
“light you may look at the fatal transaction, you cannot look at it in a more
“horrible one than I do;” and the words, “I have sinned against knowledge,” appearing in the saïd letter, or exhibit, he meant and alluded to the criminal adulterous conversation that had been carried on between him and this deponent, as before by her deposed of.

She further deposes, that, the night before Samuel Euclid Oliver was served with the citation in this cause, which was on the ninth day of October last, as she best recollects as to the time, he came to her father’s house, and behaved in a very riotous and abusive manner, and endeavoured to strike her father, James Hofkings, and threatened to murder him and his saïd wife

wife, the said Sarah Oliver, if they proceeded in the cause: that he was taken that evening, by a constable, to the watch-house, and, on the next morning, he came again to her father's house, and behaved in the same riotous and abusive manner, and threatened to murder all the family; whereupon he was carried before Justice Kynaston, who committed him to Tothill-fields Bridewell, as she has been informed and believes; that, on procuring bail, he was released, and was afterwards tried for the assault on her father: that this deponent was a witness at the trial, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and fined, and he was again taken to Tothill-fields Bridewell: that she saw a letter that came from Samuel Euclid Oliver to her father and mother, and heard her mother read it; that she did not see it delivered to her father or mother; and this deponent further saith, that the exhibit or paper writing, marked with the letter D (shewn the deponent) pleaded in the said libel, is, as she verily believes, the letter by her deposed of, and sent by Samuel Euclid Oliver to her said father;

father; and that the whole body, series, or contents of the said letter, and the names Samuel Euclid Oliver, and the postscript thereto, containing the words articulate, are all of the proper hand-writing of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver; and this deponent further says, that she verily believes, that Samuel Euclid Oliver, who wrote, subscribed, and superscribed, and sent the said letter or exhibit marked D, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoskings, to whom the same is directed or addressed, and Samuel Euclid Oliver, party in this cause, and James Hoskings, and Elizabeth, his wife, the natural and lawful father and mother of Sarah Oliver, parties in this cause, and of this deponent, the articulate Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, were, and are the same persons: and that by the words or expressions, “I am
“ sorry that I have been guilty of a crime
“ so heinous in the sight of God and man,
“ so contrary to nature, and the solemn vow
“ I made;” and, “if you who are innocent
“ of the cause are so wretched, think what
“ I must feel, who am alone the guilty per-
“ son,” appearing in the said letter, or exhibit

hibit D, he, the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, meant and intended, as she verily believes, the incestuous adultery which he had been guilty of with this deponent, and by the expression of “ a virtuous and affectionate “ wife” likewise contained in the said letter, and epithet or subscription of “ the “ most wicked, but repentant, Samuel Euclid Oliver” at the close of the said letter, he meant and intended, as she believes, Sarah Oliver, party in this cause, the wife of the aforesaid Samuel Euclid Oliver, and himself, the writer of the said letter.

She further deposes, that, Samuel Euclid Oliver was, and now is, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex.

ELIZABETH JANE HOSKINGS.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory it was done as directed.

To the second, she answers, that, she came to be a witness at the desire of Sarah Oliver, wife of Samuel Euclid Oliver, her sister,

sister, that she has not been promised, nor does she expect any money, or has she been promised any, or any gratuity, for giving her evidence in this cause; that she has not had any meetings or consultations with any person what to say or depose in this cause.

To the third, she answers, that she has been acquainted with the ministrant for about seven years last past; that, during the time he lived with her father, he was generally esteemed as an honest, sober, and industrious man; that, since he left her father's house, his character was much injured: that he was extremely passionate, and did not, at all times, behave to his wife with the greatest love and affection, that they used frequently to quarrel.

To the fourth, she answers, that it was not at the desire or instigation of James Hoskings, or Elizabeth his wife, the father and mother of the producent, or either of them, that this suit was commenced, but believes, and has heard, that her sister, the producent, was desired by a Mr. Brown to apply to her father and mother, to be separated from her husband: that, in the first
com-

commencement of this suit, her sister the producent, has been at the house of her father and mother, but has not been confined by them, or in their immediate custody.

To the sixth, she answers, that, soon after she had told her mother of the connection between her and the ministrant, she mentioned such connection to her sister, Mrs. Oliver; that Mrs. Oliver asked this respondent what liberties Mr. Oliver had taken with her, when she mentioned the whole transactions that passed between them, as deposed of to the articles of the libel, on which she has been examined: that Mrs. Oliver answered, she would seek redress; that the aforesaid conversation passed between her and her sister on the day she cited him; and she did not, nor has she, from that time, lived at all with her husband: that she has heard and believes that her sister, the producent, and her husband, the ministrant, lived some time together, but the particular time she cannot set forth, after her sister had been acquainted with the connection between her

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the respondent, and the ministrant, by her mother.

ELIZABETH JANE HOSKINGS.

23d March, 1774.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Hoskings.

ELIZABETH HOSKINGS (wife of James Hoskings) in St. Martin's Lane, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, aged about fifty-one years, says, that, about five years since, Samuel Euclid Oliver married this deponent's daughter, Sarah Oliver, that they lived and cohabited together as lawful husband and wife in St. Martin's Church-yard, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex; where they continued five months, and afterwards removed to a house in St. Martin's Lane, in the same parish, and at each of the said places they acknowledged each other as lawful husband and wife, and as such they were accounted and reputed among their neighbours, friends, and acquaint-

acquaintance: and this deponent further saith that, during the time Samuel Euclid Oliver and Sarah Oliver lived together, Sarah Oliver was delivered of three children: that she was present at their several baptisms, and they were baptized by the respective names of Charles James, Elizabeth, and James, as the lawful children of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and Sarah Oliver, his wife: that the said Charles James, and Elizabeth Oliver, are since dead, but were whilst living, and the said James now is, accounted to be the natural and lawful children of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and Sarah Oliver, his wife, among their neighbours, friends, and acquaintance.

To the fourth article, this deponent saith, that the said Sarah Oliver is of a mild and obliging temper, and of a modest and sober carriage, and of a virtuous and religious life and conversation; and hath, as she verily believes, ever since her said marriage, behaved towards her said husband with the utmost love and fidelity, and hath not, as she knows of or believes, ever been

guilty of a breach of her marriage vow; and as such a person she is esteemed among her relations, neighbours, friends, acquaintance and others.

To the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles of the said libel, this deponent says, that, some time in the month of July, August, or September last, the time more particularly she cannot set forth, Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, this deponent's daughter, was extremely ill, and upon this deponent's asking her the cause of her illness, with much difficulty and distress, she said, that Samuel Euclid Oliver had ruined and debauched her: and the said Elizabeth Hoskings gave this deponent a paper, which she said she had that day received from Mr. Oliver, and which paper this deponent then read; and then this deponent examined the said Elizabeth Hoskings, and sent for a midwife, who said, that the said Elizabeth Hoskings was three months gone with child, and had been much damaged with stuffs; and the exhibit marked with the letter B, pleaded and propounded in the said tenth article of the
said

saïd libel, beginning as articulate, being shewn the deponent, she saith, that she hath very often seen Samuel Euclid Oliver write, and is well acquainted with his manner and character of hand-writing : and she further saith, that the saïd exhibit marked with the letter B, is, as she verily believes, the letter delivered to her by the saïd Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, and by her deposed of, and that the whole series and contents thereof, and the name, “ S. E. Oliver,” thereto subscribed, were and are all of the proper hand-writting and subscription of the saïd Samuel Euclid Oliver : and this deponent further saith, she verily believes Samuel Euclid Oliver, who wrote and subscribed and delivered the saïd paper-writing, or exhibit, to the saïd Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, and Samuel Euclid Oliver, party in this cause, was and is one and the same person ; and that by the words, “ Dear Betsey,” twice mentioned in the saïd exhibit, and the word, “ You,” several times mentioned therein, is meant and intended the saïd

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Hoskings, this deponent's daughter, and the person to whom he delivered the said letter or exhibit; and that by the words, "My conscience being a sufficient tormentor," is meant and intended the remorse of conscience of Samuel Euclid Oliver, for having committed the crime of incestuous adultery with Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, the sister of the said Sarah Oliver, his wife; and which crime is meant and alluded to, by the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, by the words, "Though
" the world may despise me, I hope you
" will pity me, for it is I who am the
" guilty person, and it is me on whom
" the chiefest vengeance will be shewn,
" to refuse me a kiss I think unkind, and
" cuts me to the heart, especially when I
" reflect on what is past," appearing in the said exhibit B; and that by the words,
" All may be well if you will take the
" things regular, and the words, " Pray
" take them for the sake of your dear self,
" your poor mother, sister, child, and
" the most wretched S. E. Oliver," and the words, " Pray take the large pottle
" three

“ three times every day,” and the words, “ for if you neglect it now it must be discovered,” also appearing in the said exhibit, is meant and intended, as she verily believes, the said Samuel Euclid Oliver’s desire, that the said Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, might take some medicines he gave her with the said letter, and which the said Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, told this deponent he had, as she believed, from the articulate Mrs. Clarke, in order to destroy the child, she was then and is now ensient with by him : and this deponent further saith, that, soon after Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, had discovered to this deponent of the delivery of the letter or exhibit B, Samuel Euclid Oliver sent a letter by William Oliver, his brother, to this deponent’s husband, James Hoskings ; and which letter James Hoskings read in this deponent’s presence ; and this deponent afterwards read the said letter : and this deponent further saith, that Samuel Euclid Oliver was then in partnership with this deponent’s husband, and the exhibit or paper-writing, marked with the letter C, beginning

beginning, “ Sir, as you are acquainted
“ with a transaction I could wish had
“ never happened,” and ending as articu-
late, being shewn the deponent, she saith,
that she verily believes the said exhibit
marked with the letter C, is the very letter
sent by the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, to
James Hoskings, as by her deposed of: that
the whole series, body, and contents there-
of are all, as she verily believes, of the
proper hand-writing and subscription of
the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and that
Samuel Euclid Oliver who wrote and sent
the said letter, and Samuel Euclid Oliver,
party in this cause; and James Hoskings,
to whom the said letter was sent, and
James Hoskings, the father of the said
Sarah Oliver, and Elizabeth Hoskings,
spinster, were and are the same persons;
and that by the words, “ Sir,” and “ You,”
several times mentioned in the said letter
he meant and intended the said James
Hoskings, and that, by the words “ As
“ you are acquainted with a transaction I
“ could wish had never happened,” and
the words “ the thing itself will not bear
“ any

“ any defence, therefore shall not attempt
“ to make any,” and the words, “ in
“ whatever light you may look at the fatal
“ transaction, you cannot look at it in a
“ more horrible one than I do,” and the
words, “ I have sinned against knowledge,”
appearing in the said letter or exhibit, the
said Samuel Euclid Oliver meant and allu-
ded to the criminal incestuous conversa-
tion, carried on between him and Eliza-
beth Hoskings, spinster.

To the thirteenth and fourteenth articles
of the said libel, she deposes, that, on the
evening before the citation issued in this
cause was personally served on Samuel
Euclid Oliver, to wit, on Saturday, the
ninth of October last, in order to deter
and intimidate his wife from carrying on
this cause, he came to the house of this
deponent's husband, where the said Sarah
Oliver then was, and the said Samuel
Euclid Oliver very much abused and af-
faulted the said James Hoskings, and struck
him several times, and made his head
bleed ; and, by reason of the riotous be-
haviour of Samuel Euclid Oliver, he was

†

E

that

that night taken to the watch-house, but he got from thence and attempted to break into the house: that, on the next morning, this deponent's husband applied to Justice Kynaſton, and he was by him committed to Tothillfields Bridewell: that Samuel Euclid Oliver was tried and committed for the ſaid aſſault, and imprifoned one month, and fined ten pounds; that, a day or two after Samuel Euclid Oliver was firſt committed to Tothillfields Brdewell, he ſent this deponent's huſband, and this deponent, a letter, by his brother, William Oliver: that this deponent received the ſaid letter and read the ſame, and then ſent it to her huſband, who was with the Juſtice, by the ſaid William Oliver; and the paper-writing or exhibit marked with the letter D, dated October 12th, 1773, pleaded in the ſaid articles, and beginning and ending, as articulate, being ſhewn the deponent, together with the poſtſcript thereto, is, as ſhe verily believes, the very letter wrote and ſent by Samuel Euclid Oliver to this deponent and her huſband; and is the very letter by her depoſed of, and that the
whole

whole body, series, and contents thereof, and the names, " Samuel Euclid Oliver," appearing to be subscribed at the foot or bottom thereof, and the subscription thereon, are all of the proper hand-writing of Samuel Euclid Oliver, party in this cause: and this deponent further saith, that Samuel Euclid Oliver, who wrote, subscribed, superscribed, and sent the said letter or exhibit marked D, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoskings, to whom the same is directed or addressed, and Samuel Euclid Oliver, party in this cause, and James Hoskings, and Elizabeth, his wife, (this deponent) the natural and lawful father and mother of Sarah Oliver, and of Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, were and are the same persons, and that by the words or expressions, " I am sorry that I have
" been guilty of a crime so heinous in
" the sight of God and man, so contrary
" to nature, and the solemn vow I made;
" and if you who are innocent of the cause
" are so wretched, think what I must feel
" who am alone the guilty person," appearing in the said letter marked D,

Samuel Euclid Oliver meant and intended the incestuous adultery, which he had been guilty of with Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster; and by the expressions of “a virtuous and affectionate wife,” likewise contained in the said letter, and the epithet or subscription of the “most wicked but repentant Samuel Euclid Oliver,” he, the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, meant and intended his wife, Sarah Oliver, and himself, as the writer of the said letter.

To the fifteenth article, she deposes, that, Samuel Euclid Oliver was, and now is, as she believes, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first, it was done as directed.

To the third interrogatory, she answers, that she has known the ministrant about seven years; that he is not, as this respondent ever heard, or does she believe, esteemed as an honest industrious man among his neighbours; that she formerly believed

believed, that the ministrant behaved to the producent with love and affection, but the said Sarah Oliver, the producent, has since told this deponent, that the ministrant used her at times very ill ; being of a passionate disposition ; that, whenever the ministrant and producent were in company together with this respondent, they behaved to each other with harmony.

To the fifth, this respondent answers, that the producent, Mrs. Oliver, did stay, at the earnest request of this respondent, with her husband, about a month after she had insinuated to her that there was a bad connection between him, and her sister, Elizabeth Jane Hoskings : that it was with the utmost difficulty she could persuade her to stay with the ministrant, she, this respondent, being afraid to mention the connection with Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, and the ministrant, to her husband : that the very day that Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, acquainted her sister, the producent, with the adultery, she came immediately to her father's house, which was on the ninth of October last ; that this
respondent

respondent did not take Sarah Oliver by the shoulders, nor did she want to go home, but voluntarily staid at her father's house: that the producent went several times to her husband, the ministrant's house, and brought away several of her clothes, and things belonging to her; that she did not send her apprentice to the ministrant's house; and further to the said interrogatory she knows not to answer.

ELIZABETH HOSKINGS.

24th March, 1774.

The Deposition of Catherine Clarke.

CATHERINE CLARKE, of Fleet Street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, London, widow, aged forty-five years, deposes and says, that she has been intimately acquainted with Samuel Euclid Oliver, for upwards of ten years last past; that he was an apprentice to Mr. Rackf-trow, who was in partnership with this deponent; that she has known Sarah Oliver, the other party in this cause, for
about

about three years, that she frequent'y visited at this deponent's house: and this deponent further saith, that the said Sarah Oliver is of a mild and obliging temper, and of a very modest and sober carriage, and whenever she hath seen Samuel Euclid Oliver, and Sarah Oliver, his wife, in company together, she behaved to him with the greatest love and affection.

To the ninth article of the said libel, she deposes and says, that she advertises a medicine to prevent miscarriages, obstructions, and other disorders incident to married women; that, some time last summer, the time more particularly she cannot set forth, Samuel Euclid Oliver, one of the parties in this cause, applied to this deponent for pills for a young woman in the country, who was not regular; that this deponent then examined him as to the constitution of the young woman, whether she was slender or robust, and, among other questions, she asked him, if the young woman was with child; when he replied, he did not know, but, if she was, she
could

could not be above a month; and then asked this deponent, suppose she was, would her pills make her miscarry: when this deponent replied, that they would not, and that she did not know of any medicines that would; and if he wanted them for that purpose they would be of no use to him; and the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, and this deponent, expressed themselves in words to that or the like effect: and this deponent further saith, that, Samuel Euclid Oliver bought a box of her pills, and went away, and did not again ever apply to her for any medicines, and further to the said article she knows not to depose.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, it was done as directed.

To the second, this respondent answers, that she received a letter from Mr. or Mrs. Hoskings, interrogate, to attend to be examined, and to the rest of the interrogatory

rogatory, she answers absolutely in the negative.

To the third she answers, that she has been acquainted with the ministrant about ten years, that he always appeared to her to be a sober and industrious man; that whenever she has seen Samuel Euclid Oliver, and his wife, Sarah Oliver, in company together, they behaved to each other with love and affection, and, so far as she knows, the greatest harmony subsisted between them.

To the fourth she answers, that she never heard at whose instigation the suit was commenced; that she believes it was instituted by the desire of Mrs. Oliver, the producent; that her father and mother, James Hoskings, and Elizabeth his wife, carry on the suit by her desire; that she has frequently seen the producent at her mother's house, since the commencement of this cause, and further to the said interrogatory she knows not to answer.

CATHERINE CLARKE.

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F

INTER-

INTERROGATORIES administered, and to be administered, on the part and behalf of Samuel Euclid Oliver, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, to all and every the pretended witnesses, produced, and to be produced, on the part and behalf of Sarah Oliver, (wife of the said Samuel Euclid Oliver) in a certain pretended cause of separation or divorce, from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, by reason of adultery.

First, let the nature and danger of perjury be fully explained to each witness, and let each witness be admonished, at the time of their respective productions, not to discover or disclose to any person whatever the purport or contents of these interrogatories, their answers thereto, or of their respective depositions made in this cause, until publication shall have passed therein.

Second, Let each witness (except Elizabeth Hoskings, the mother of the producent) be

be asked, Did not you come to be a witness in this cause at the request of James Hoskings, and Elizabeth Hoskings, his wife, the father and mother of the producent? What monies or other gratuity have they given you for so doing, or have they promised you, or do you expect to receive any, and what reward, gratuity or advantage from them or either of them? Have you not had several meetings or consultations with the said James Hoskings, and Elizabeth, his wife, or either of them, or with any of your fellow-witnesses, or any other person or persons whomsoever, in order to settle what you or they should depose in this cause, and when or where were such meetings or consultations held, and who by name were then and there present? Set forth upon your oath the purport of the discourse that passed at such meetings.

Third, Let each witness be asked, How long have you been acquainted with the ministrant, is he not esteemed, in the neighbourhood where he lives, as a very honest, sober and industrious man? Has he

not behaved to the producent ever since their marriage (as you know, believe, or have heard) with the greatest tenderness, love and affection, and has not the greatest harmony subsisted between the ministrant and his wife, during all the time you have known or been acquainted with them; and interrogate as before?

Fourth, Let each witness (except Elizabeth Hosking's the mother of the producent) be asked, Have you not heard, or do you not believe, that this suit has been commenced, and is carrying on at the sole instigation and desire of James Hoskings, or Elizabeth his wife, the father and mother of the producent, or either of them? Do you not believe that the producent has been at the house of the said James Hoskings, ever since she was prevailed on by the said Elizabeth Hoskings, her mother, to leave the ministrant; and that during all such time as she was absent from the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, her husband, she has been in the immediate custody of the said James Hoskings, and Elizabeth

Elizabeth his wife, or either of them? Declare the truth.

Fifth, Let Elizabeth Hoskings, the mother of the producent, be asked, Did not Mrs. Oliver, the producent, live with her husband, the ministrant, for six weeks, or otherwise how long, after your daughter, Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, had acquainted her with the pretended adultery? Did not you send for the producent, to come and breakfast with you on the ninth of October last, and did not you, so soon as she came, take her by the shoulders, and tell her, she should never more return to the ministrant; and did not you, on her wanting to return home, forcibly pull her up stairs; and did not you, on the same day, in the absence of the ministrant, send your apprentice to the ministrant's house, who, by your order, took therefrom such of the producent's cloaths and things belonging to her, as you thought proper? Declare the truth.

Sixth, Let Elizabeth Hoskings, spinster, be asked? Did not you acquaint Mrs. Oliver, your sister, with the ministrant's pretended

pretended connection with you? What passed between Mrs. Oliver and you upon that subject? Did not the producent live with her husband for six weeks, or, otherwise, how long, after her knowledge of the supposed adultery? Remember you are upon your oath to speak the truth.

Seventh, Let Elizabeth Tinman be asked, Do you know the nature and consequence of an oath? Was not you at the time of your being produced, as a witness in this cause, under fourteen years of age? Set forth upon your oath the age you was, at the time of your production.

PETER CALVERT.

☞ *Though it is our Intention, as we have already declared, to give the Letters, and other Exhibits, at the Conclusion of the Work; yet, as Mr. Euclid Oliver's curious Epistles evidently shew his Guilt, in providing Medicines to procure an Abortion, we hope we shall be excused for introducing them here; as they are, on that Account, more immediately connected with the Trial. But the Exhibits in general will consist of great Variety of very entertaining and remarkable Epistles.*

*Exhibits marked as follows, A, B, C, D,
brought in 3d February, 1774.*

The exhibit marked A, is an extract from the register book of marriages, kept for East Greenwich, in Kent, to prove the marriage of the parties, and is as follows,
“ No. 1060, Samuel Euclid Oliver, a
“ figure-maker, and Sarah Hoskings, both
“ of this parish, were married by banns
“ in this church, the twenty-ninth day
“ of December, 1768, by me Edward
“ Edwards, curate.

“ This marriage was solemnized be-
“ tween us, Samuel Euclid Oliver, and
“ Sarah Hoskings, in the presence of

“ CHARLES CLARKE,

“ BRYAN CUNNINGHAM.”

*The following exhibit B, is a letter from
Samuel Euclid Oliver, to Elizabeth Hos-
kings, his wife's sister.*

“ Dear Betsey,

“ In the midst of my troubles, dont you
“ afflict me, my conscience being a sufficient
“ tormentor,

“ tormentor, yet I hope you will think a
“ little favourable of me, *tho* the world
“ may *dispipe* me, I hope you will pity
“ me, for 'tis I who am the guilty person,
“ and it is me on whom the chiefest ven-
“ geance will be shewn, to refuse me a
“ kiss I think unkind, and cuts me to the
“ heart, *espiciolly* when I reflect on what is
“ past, dear Betsey all may be well if you
“ will take the things *regulor*, if you will
“ I never will force myself into *you* com-
“ pany, against your desire, pray take
“ them for the sake of your dear-self, your
“ poor mother, sister, child, and the most
“ wretched

“ S. E. OLIVER.”

“ Pray burn this as soon as you have
“ read it. Pray take the large *pottle* three
“ times every day, to avoid the storm that
“ will gather again in a few days, for if
“ you neglect now it must be discovered.
“ Remember the faithful promise you
“ made last week to me.”

The

The following exhibit C, is a letter from Samuel Euclid Oliver to his partner, and father-in-law.

“ S I R,

“ As you are acquainted with a trans-
 “ action I could wish had never hap-
 “ pened, it cannot be supposed we can
 “ cary on business together any longer;
 “ the thing itself will not bear any de-
 “ fence, therefore shall not attempt to
 “ make any; for even was it possible for
 “ you to forgive, I never could look in
 “ your face with pleasure, and if infinite
 “ mercy does not exceed infinite justice,
 “ I fear I never shall see my creator.

“ In whatever light you may look on
 “ the fatal transaction, you cannot look at
 “ it in a more *horrible* one than I do; I
 “ have sinned against knowledge, the
 “ greater must be my condemnation, but
 “ God’s mercy is great, and I hope, by a
 “ sincere repentance, to obtain that from
 “ him I cannot expect from man.”

The remainder of this exhibit contains
 proposals for dissolving the partnership,

†

G

and

and some particulars respecting trade, and the division of the joint property of the partners ; which cannot be of any use or amusement to the reader, and is therefore omitted.

The exhibit marked D, is a letter from Samuel Euclid Oliver, to Mr. and Mrs. Hoskings.

“ Dear Sir and Madam,

“ Though I wish I was worthy to call you
“ by another name, I wish my actions had
“ been equal to your deserts ; I am *sorry*
“ that I have been guilty of a crime so
“ *heineas* in the sight of God and man ;
“ so contrary to nature and the solemn
“ vow I made : I am *sorry* for the heart-
“ felt sorrow you must feel, and wish it
“ was in my power to bear the weight of
“ your afflictions with my own : and if
“ you, who are innocent of the cause, are
“ so wretched, think what I must feel,
“ who am alone the guilty person, 'tis me
“ alone that *feels* the pangs of a wounded
“ conscience. Oh ! that conscience, that
“ never-

“ never-failing moniter, had restrained
“ me once, as it now rises up in judgment
“ against me, and is, and ever will be, a
“ perpetual tormentor. View me one day
“ respected, esteemed, now neglected,
“ despised and justly persecuted. View me
“ at once in favor with a virtuous affec-
“ tionate wife; by her deserted and aban-
“ doned; see me in prison with ironed
“ felons, nothing but oaths of the most
“ horrid nature uttered, fearful of being
“ *robed* even in bed, rats ready to devour
“ me as I lay, having made a hole in my
“ coat-pocket, to eat what I should have
“ eat for my supper. Sleep has been a
“ stranger to my eyes, since I have been
“ in this horrid place. I am willing to
“ make any acknowledgment, and will
“ agree to any to make you *eassey*, provided
“ my wife is restored to me; without her
“ I cannot live, for were I at liberty now,
“ it would be impossible for me to do any
“ business; without her this loathsome
“ prison will be as agreeable as a palace;
“ with her I can and will endure any
“ thing. Pray consider my distress, and

“ let mercy overcome justice. If it must
 “ be that we must *seperate*, I do not desire
 “ you to put yourself to an *unnecessary*
 “ expence, I will consent to articles of
 “ *seperation*, which will save a deal of
 “ *unnecessary* charge; but God forbid ei-
 “ ther should take place where I am; I
 “ am at a great expence, and incapable
 “ of being of any service to myself, or
 “ unhappy family.

“ From the most wicked but repentant

“ SAMUEL EUCLID OLIVER.

“ October 12, 1773.

“ N. B. I hope my distress will be an
 “ excuse for any *inaccuracies* that may ap-
 “ pear in this letter.”

Superscription,

“ To Mr. or Mrs. Hoskings these.”

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a definitive sentence or decree was given to the following effect, viz. That Samuel Euclid Oliver, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, being altogether unmindful of his conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery, and did thereby violate his conjugal vow. It is therefore decreed that Sarah Oliver ought by law to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Samuel Euclid Oliver, her husband, &c. and they are separated accordingly, &c.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a definitive sentence or decree was given to the following effect, viz. That Samuel Fuchid Oliver, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, being altogether unmindful of his conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery, and did thereby violate his conjugal vow. It is therefore decreed that Sarah Oliver ought by law to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Samuel Fuchid Oliver, her husband, &c. and they are separated accordingly, &c.

HENRY KNIGHT, Esq.

AGAINST

CATHERINE KNIGHT.

LIBEL given in the 17th of *May*,
1770.

IN the above-mentioned libel, Henry Knight, Esq. sets forth, that on the twenty-second of March, 1762, he intermarried with Catherine Lynch, daughter of the Reverend John Lynch, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral and Metropolitcal church of Christ, Canterbury: that the marriage was consummated, and he and the said Catherine Lynch, (afterwards Catherine Knight) lived and cohabited together at bed and board, as lawful husband and wife; that he had three sons and one daughter by the said Catherine Knight, one of which sons was born
in

in 1763, another in 1764, another in 1765, and the daughter in 1767 : that, in 1765, he the said Henry Knight, Esq. hired a house at Ripple, near Deal, in Kent, where he and his wife cohabited together for some time ; that, during that period, the said Catherine Knight became acquainted with John Norris, Esq. Member for Rye, in Suffex ; which said John Norris spent some part of the year, 1765, at Deal-Castle, of which he was governor ; and such acquaintance afterwards arose to an irregular, criminal, and adulterous conversation between them : that, in the beginning of the year 1768, the said Henry Knight, Esq. set off for his seat in Glamorganshire, in order to be present at the general election, leaving Catherine Knight, his wife, at his house in Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square ; that, during such absence, he received from his wife several most affectionate and tender letters ; but, to his great surprize, on or about the tenth of April following, he received a letter from her of a very different tendency, expressing her desire that they might no longer live together : that, upon

the receipt of this extraordinary letter, the said Henry Knight, Esq. immediately returned to London, and, when he arrived at his house in Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, he found the said Catherine Knight had left his house; and after the most diligent enquiries, he found her at Canterbury, about the middle of the said month of April, when he warmly solicited her to return to live with him, leaving her to name any condition of reconciliation, but such solicitations were in vain, for she declared that she would not have written such a letter, unless her resolution had been fixed; for that she no longer loved him, nor would any longer live with him. The said Henry Knight, Esq. further alledges, that the said Catherine Knight, was, in or about the months of October, November, or December last, delivered of a bastard child, basely begotten by the said John Norris, Esq. &c. he therefore prays, that right and justice may be effectually done and administered to him, and that he may be divorced

† H from

from the said Catherine Knight, his wife,
&c.

22d May, 1770.

The Deposition of Thomas West.

THOMAS WEST, of Mount Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, apothecary, aged thirty years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he doth not know Henry Knight, Esq. the producent, but knows Catherine Knight, his wife, the other party in this cause; that he first came to know her, some time in the spring of the year, 1769, at the time she lodged at the house of one Thomas Robson, a hatter, the corner of Charles Street, Grosvenor Square; that she then went by the name of Mrs. Knight, and used frequently to send for medicines to the deponent's shop, as an apothecary: and the deponent, during the time she lodged there, frequently saw her ride out with John Norris, Esq. whom the deponent
then

then also knew ; that, about the month of June or July last, the said Catherine Knight removed to Ham Common, in the county of Surry, where she continued till about the latter end of the month of October last, when she returned to town, and lodged in a house in Park Street, Grosvenor Square ; and about the beginning of the month of November last, the deponent was sent for, as an apothecary, to attend one Mrs. Johnson, in Park Street, aforesaid : that the deponent accordingly attended, and found the lady, who so passed by the name of Johnson, to be Catherine Knight, party in this cause ; that she was afflicted with a bilious complaint, and very big with child ; that he used frequently to visit her twice a day, and very often found the said John Norris in the room with her, sometimes in her bed-chamber, and at other times in different rooms of the house : and the deponent has seen the said John Norris, (who then went also by the name of Johnson, and who was looked upon and passed as the husband of the said Catherine Knight, calling herself Johnson) salute the

Catherine Knight, as his wife, and treat her with much fondness and familiarity: that, on or about the fifteenth of November last, the deponent being on a visit to the said Catherine Knight, for the bilious disorder before-mentioned, and waiting in an adjoining room to that in which she the said Catherine Knight then was, her nurse came out to the deponent, and told him, her mistress, (meaning the said Catherine Knight, calling herself Johnson) was in labour; upon which the deponent immediately quitted the house, and went for Richard Thompson, a man-midwife, to attend her: that the deponent, and the said Richard Thomson, immediately returned to the lodgings of the said Catherine Knight, who had been delivered during the deponent's absence, as he was informed, of a female child; and the said Richard Thomson attended her during her laying in, as a man-midwife; and the deponent attended her during the same period, as her apothecary; and has very frequently seen the said John Norris, Esq. with her in her bed-chamber, during her laying-

laying-in; but never saw any other man with her whomsoever: that about six weeks after her delivery, as aforesaid, she, the said Catherine Knight, (calling herself Johnson) quitted her lodgings, or house in Park Street, and went back to her house at Ham Common, in Surry, where the deponent attended her two or three times, and she then passed or went by her real name of Mrs. Knight, and further he cannot depose.

THOMAS WEST.

8th June, 1770.

The Deposition of James Davies.

JAMES DAVIES, of Woodstock Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman's servant, aged thirty years, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he knows Henry Knight, Esq. the producent, and Catherine Knight, his wife, the other party in this cause: that he first came to know them between three and
four

four years ago ; at which time they lived and cohabited together as man and wife, in Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, in the county of Middlesex ; and the deponent, at the same time, lived as a servant in the same street ; and the said Henry Knight and Catherine Knight were commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, lawful husband and wife, by their neighbours and acquaintance.

This deponent further saith, that he went to live with the said Catherine Knight, wife of the said Henry Knight, as her servant, on the eighth of January, 1769, at which time she lodged at the house of one Thomas Robson, a hatter, the corner of Charles Street, Grosvenor Square ; some time before which period, but the particular time he cannot tell, Catherine Knight had eloped from her husband, as the deponent was informed, and she then lived entirely separate and apart from him ; that she continued to lodge at the said Thomas Robson's house, till the month of July following, and then went to reside in a ready-furnished house,
at

at Ham Common, in the county of Surry; at both which places, the said Catherine Knight was very frequently visited by John Norris, Esq. who used to come to her lodgings at all hours of the day, and also at different hours in the evening and night; and the said John Norris, and Catherine Knight, always seemed very fond of each other, and used to call each other in conversation, "My dear:" and the deponent, once or twice, went into the dining-room to wait upon the said John Norris, and Catherine Knight, the deponent's mistress, when he found them sitting together upon a settee, or couch, in a very loving posture, with the legs of one of them across the legs of the other, and has also seen the said John Norris put his arms round the said Catherine Knight's neck, and kiss her, and has several times gone to the dining-room door, when they have been in such room together, in order to wait upon them, or for other reasons, and found the door bolted or locked, so that he could not get in; adjoining to which dining-room, there was a bed-chamber, with a
I door

door into the dining-room ; that the said John Norris used very frequently to be in the said Catherine Knight's bed-chamber with her, when she was not well, being subject to fits ; and once went into her bed-chamber, about ten o'clock in the evening, or night, where he continued till about seven o'clock the next morning, as the deponent was informed : that the deponent sat up till about four o'clock in the morning, in expectation of his going away, but then received a message from Mrs. Knight, by her maid, that the deponent need not sit up any longer ; and the maid told the deponent, that her mistress, meaning the said Catherine Knight, had directed her to tell the deponent, that Mr. Norris was gone away : and the deponent also saith, that, about the month of May, last year, whilst he lived with the said Catherine Knight, he, and the other servants, began to suspect she was with child, as she grew much more bulky than usual, and, in the latter part of the month of July, the deponent quitted her service, at which time it was certain she was with child,

child, as it was visible to every one: and the deponent farther saith, that he does verily and in his conscience believe, from the circumstances before related, that the said John Norris and Catherine Knight, had at various times the carnal knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery; and does also verily believe, that the child with which the said Catherine Knight was enfiend, as before-mentioned, (and of which she was afterwards delivered at a house in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, as the deponent has been informed) was begot on her body by the said John Norris; for the deponent, during the time he lived with her, never saw her alone with any other man whomsoever; he further saith, that he knows Mr. West was the said Catherine Knight's apothecary, and used frequently to attend her.

He further saith, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, the producent, Henry Knight, Esq. had not carnal knowledge of the said Catherine Knight, his wife, party in this cause, during the time the deponent lived with her, as by him

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before-mentioned ; neither had he during that time, as he believes, any conversation or personal intercourse with her whatever ; for the deponent never saw him at her lodgings or house, and the said Catherine Knight never went out to stay all night, but when the said John Norris went with her ; but the deponent has carried letters from her to the said Henry Knight, her husband, though he never brought any answer back, and farther he cannot depose.

JAMES DAVIES.

12th June, 1770.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Davies.

ELIZABETH DAVIES, (wife of James Davies) of Woodstock Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, aged thirty-seven years, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she knows Catherine Knight, wife of Henry Knight, Esq. party in this cause, that she never saw the said Henry Knight, Esq. the
producent,

producent, till last week, when he sent to the deponent's husband, James Davies, in order to speak to him about being examined as a witness in this cause; but the said James Davies, not being able to go to him at that time, the deponent went to the said Henry Knight instead of her said husband: that the deponent first came to know and be acquainted with the said Catherine Knight, in the month of February, 1769, (at which time she lodged at the house of one Thomas Robson, a hatter, the corner of Charles Street, Grosvenor Square) by going to live with her as cook; that the deponent was then informed, that the said Catherine Knight was the wife of the said Henry Knight, Esq. the producent, but they lived separate and apart from each other: that she the said Catherine Knight continued at her said lodgings at Mr. Robson's, till the month of July following, when she removed to a house at Ham Common; and about ten days or a fortnight after the said Catherine Knight so went to live at Ham Common, the deponent quitted her service: that she

knows John Norris, Esq. and came to know him by his being almost daily with the said Catherine Knight, during the time the deponent lived with her; that the deponent has frequently seen the said Catherine Knight and John Norris together in her bed-chamber, and dining-room, when they used to behave to each other in a very familiar loving method, by kissing and toying with each other; and she has also frequently heard them call each other, "My dear," and other such loving names: and one day in particular, whilst they lodged at Mr. Robson's, the said Catherine Knight was not well, and went to bed early in the afternoon; that, in the evening about seven o'clock, the said John Norris came and went to the said Catherine Knight, who was then in bed; that in an hour or two afterwards, the deponent carried some broth into the room for the said Catherine Knight, and she was then also in bed quite undressed, and the said John Norris was laying upon the bed in his cloaths, by the said Catherine Knight's side; and he took the broth from
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*John Norris, Esq.^r and M^{rs} Knight, familiarly toying
with each other.* See N^o 22, pa. 14 &c. of Trials for Adultery.

Published as the Act directs by S. Bladon, 23, Sept. 1780.

the deponent and tasted it, saying, it was not good enough for her: that about half an hour after the deponent so carried in the broth, as aforesaid, the said John Norris sent his servant, Henry Wright, who was then waiting for commands, to his the said John Norris's own house, for a couple of pillows, with which the servant soon after returned; and they were carried into the room where the said Catherine Knight lay, and were put upon her bed by her maid-servant, named Jane Barber; that the deponent assisted the said Jane Barber in making the bed the next evening, as the said Catherine Knight laid in bed all the next day; and the two pillows so sent for by the said John Norris, were the only pillows on her bed; that the said John Norris continued with the said Catherine Knight in her bed-chamber all night, and went away about seven o'clock the next morning: that about four o'clock the deponent's husband, James Davies (who then also lived with the said Catherine Knight, as her servant, and who was sitting up on account of the said John Norris's

Norris's being with Mrs. Knight) received a message from his said mistress by the said Jane Barber, desiring him to go to bed; that he went to bed accordingly, as he informed the deponent afterwards, for he did not lay with her at that time; and, about five o'clock in the morning, the said Jane Barber came to bed to the deponent, and afterwards informed her that she left the said John Norris and Catherine Knight together; that the said John Norris desired the said Jane Barber to go to bed, and that he would stay with her mistress (meaning the said Catherine Knight) a while longer; that about half past seven o'clock in the morning, the deponent was called up to get Mr. Norris's sword out of the dining-room, for which he had sent his servant; that the deponent then found Mrs. Knight's bed-chamber-door open, and the deponent enquired of the said John Norris's servant how long his master had been at home, to which he answered, about half an hour; that, during the time the deponent so lived with the said Catherine Knight, and particularly towards the latter part thereof,

Catherine Knight.

thereof, she appeared very bulky and as a woman with child, and the deponent thinks she had not above three months to go longer with child, when the deponent quitted her service; and she doth also verily and in her conscience believe, for the reasons before-mentioned, that the said Catherine Knight and John Norris carried on an irregular and criminal conversation together, and had carnal knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery; and also believes, that the child with which she was ensient, and of which she was afterwards, as the deponent has been informed, delivered in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, was begot on her body by the said John Norris, Esq.

She further saith, that, during the time the deponent lived with the said Catherine Knight, she never saw the said Henry Knight, her husband, nor doth she believe he had, during that time, either the carnal knowledge of her, or any conversation or personal intercourse with her; and further she cannot depose.

ELIZABETH DAVIES.

13th June, 1770.

The Deposition of Meliora Eaton.

MELIORA EATON, of Gray's Buildings, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged twenty-seven years, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that, about the latter end of the month of October last, the deponent was informed, that a gentleman and lady, who went by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and who then lived in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, in the county of Middlesex, wanted a maid-servant; in consequence of which information, the deponent applied to the said gentleman and lady, and was hired by the said lady as her servant, to wait and attend upon her; that the deponent continued to live with her for about seven weeks, during all which time her said master and mistress went by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and were known by that name only; that they lived and cohabited together as man and wife, and on all occasions treated each other as such; that

for about five weeks of the time the deponent continued to live with them, the said gentleman and lady, her master and mistress (then going by the name of Johnson) used to lay together naked and alone in one and the same bed, night after night; and the deponent has many times seen them in bed together naked and alone (it being her business to attend her mistress on all occasions) and therefore she does verily and in her conscience believe, they had the carnal knowledge of each other's bodies: that the deponent's mistress was very big with child at the time the deponent went to live with her, and in about five weeks time, from thence, she was delivered of a female child, and was assisted in such her delivery, by Mr. Richard Thomson, a man-midwife, who lived upon the Terras in Oxford Road, and was attended by Mr. Thomas West, as her apothecary, who lived or resided, at that time, in Mount Street, Grosvenor Square; that her said mistress told the deponent she had lodgings at Ham Common in Surry, and used frequently to be talking about such lodgings:

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and this deponent also saith, that she hath lately seen a lady who she was then informed was Catherine Knight (wife of Henry Knight, Esq.) party in this cause, and spoke to her, and therefore she is certain that the lady with whom she lived in Park Street, as aforefaid, by the name of Johnson, and Catherine Knight, party in this cause, was and is one and the same person; and the deponent further saith, that she hath also lately seen and been in company with Henry Knight, Esq. the producent, and therefore is certain that the gentleman who went by the name of Johnson, and passed for the husband of the said Catherine Knight, calling herself Johnson, as before-mentioned, (during the time the deponent lived with her in Park Street) and the said Henry Knight, Esq. the producent, are not the same but different persons; and that the said gentleman, passing by the name of Johnson, was and is John Norris, Esq. as she believes; and further she cannot depose.

MELIORA EATON.

The

16th June, 1770.

The Deposition of Richard Thomson.

RICHARD THOMSON, of the Terras, in Oxford Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, surgeon and man-midwife, aged thirty-five years, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that on or about the fifteenth of November last, he was applied to by Thomas West, to assist a lady who was then in labour, at a house in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, and who was known by the name of Mrs. Johnson; that, on coming into the room where the lady was, he found her just delivered of a female child, which from the various circumstances and appearances, he is very certain was the child of the lady who so passed by the name of Johnson; that the deponent attended her for about a fortnight after such delivery, and, during that time, the deponent frequently saw a gentleman with her, who went also by the name of Johnson, and passed for her husband; that such gentleman used to go into the lady's bed-chamber with the deponent,

and they behaved to each other as man and wife ; that Mr. West, who attended the lady as her apothecary, and first applied to the deponent for his assistance at the delivery, told the deponent, that Johnson was not the real name of the said gentleman and lady, but that the gentleman's real name was Norris, and the lady's real name was Knight ; and that she was the wife of one Mr. Knight : and this deponent further saith, that he hath lately seen the gentleman who so passed by the name of Johnson, as aforesaid, and such gentleman told the deponent that his name was Norris, and that the lady who so went by the name of Johnson, was Mrs. Knight, the wife of Mr. Knight, the producent in this cause, and further he cannot depose.

RICHARD THOMSON,

The

21st June, 1770.*The Deposition of Jane Freeman.*

JANE FREEMAN, of North Row, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, widow, aged fifty years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that, on or about the sixteenth day of November last, she was sent for by Mr. Thomson, a surgeon and man-midwife, on the Terras in Oxford Road, to attend a lady who was laying in, as her nurse, and whose name was Mrs. Johnson, and lived in Park Street, Grosvenor Square: that the deponent went to such lady accordingly, who had been delivered the night before of a female child, as the deponent was informed by the said Mr. Thomson; and continued with her as her nurse for upwards of a fortnight, at which period the said lady quitted the said house in Park Street, and the deponent was discharged: that there was a gentleman almost constantly with the said lady, who passed for her husband, and on all occasions behaved to her as her husband,

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and was called by the name of Johnson ; that the deponent is certain, from the various appearances she observed during the time she lived with the said lady, that the information she received on going to the house, of the lady's having been brought to bed, was true ; and this deponent further saith, that, during the time she so lived with the said lady as her nurse, she was informed by some of the people about the house, that the gentleman's name who so passed for the husband of the deponent's said mistress, was not Johnson, but Norris ; and since that time the deponent has seen the said gentleman, who was called by the name of Johnson, as aforesaid, and he told the deponent that his real name was Norris ; and the lady's name, who passed for his wife, in Park Street, was Knight, and that she was the wife of Mr. Knight : and lastly this deponent saith, that, she hath also seen the lady before-mentioned, since the time she lived in Park Street, and was informed by her that her real name was not Johnson, but Knight, and that she was the

the wife of Mr. Knight; that she doth not know the producent, Henry Knight, Esq. nor can she further depose.

The Mark X of
JANE FREEMAN.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a definitive sentence or decree was given to the following effect, viz. That the said Catherine Knight, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, being altogether unmindful of her conjugal duty, &c. did commit the crime of adultery with John Norris, Esq. mentioned in the proceedings of this cause, and did violate her conjugal duty; it is therefore pronounced and decreed, that the said Henry Knight, Esq, ought by law to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Catherine Knight, his wife, until they shall be reconciled to each other, and they are divorced and separated accordingly.

the wife of Mr. Knight, that she both nor
know the innocent, Henry Knight, and
nor can she further assist.

It is the duty of the Court to inquire into the facts of the case.

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L O R D L I G O N I E R,

AGAINST

L A D Y L I G O N I E R.

LIBEL given in the 27th of *June*,
1771.

IN the above-mentioned libel, it is set forth, that, in the months of November and December, 1766, or one of them, Lord Viscount Ligonier, of the kingdom of Ireland (then Edward Ligonier, Esq.) being at that time in the city of Paris, made his addressees to Penelope, Lady Viscountess Ligonier, his now wife (then Penelope Pitt, spinster, daughter of George Pitt, of Stratfield Say, in the county of Southampton, Esq.) with the consent and approbation of the said George Pitt, her father, she being at that time also at Paris, a spinster, and a minor of the age of sixteen

teen years and upwards : and accordingly, on or about the sixteenth of December, 1766, the said Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier (then Edward Ligonier, Esq.) and Penelope Viscountess Ligonier (then Penelope Pitt, spinster) were lawfully joined together in holy matrimony, in the chapel of the Right Hon. William Henry Nassau, Earl of Rochford, his Majesty's then ambassador of the Court of France : that, after the solemnization of the marriage, they lived and cohabited together at bed and board, as lawful husband and wife, and consummated their marriage by carnal copulation : that, on the death of the late Right Hon. John Earl Ligonier, which happened on or about the 28th of April, 1770, the party proponent succeeded to his estate, and to his honour and title of a Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland : that from the time of his marriage with the said Penelope, until their separation (as hereafter mentioned) the said Edward, now Lord Viscount Ligonier (who was and is a person of a very sober and modest disposition, and of a very regular and virtuous life

life and conversation) always behaved to her with the greatest love, tenderness, and affection: that Penelope, Lady Viscountess Ligonier, was and is a person of a vicious and lewd disposition, and being forgetful of her conjugal vow, and instigated by the devil, and her own wicked lusts, hath, for some time past, given herself up to, and led a very vicious, debauched, and adulterous life: that in or about March last, she became acquainted with the Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri, a Piedmontese nobleman, and they very frequently walked and had private conversation together; and such their meetings became so notorious, that Lord Ligonier, not in the least suspecting any criminal commerce between them, did, out of the greatest regard, and with the most tender affection for the said Penelope, his wife, caution her against appearing so frequently alone with the Count, and talking so familiarly with him; for that although he (the said Lord Ligonier) was by no means jealous, nor had the least suspicion of her virtue, yet her character might suffer from the cen-

forious part of the world ; to which she, with a laugh, replied, that, when she happened to meet the Count, she entered into chat with him merely out of compassion ; for, as he spoke very little English, and that badly, he had but few people to converse with : and the party proponent doth alledge, that, notwithstanding such kind and tender admonition, Lady Ligonier continued to meet and walk alone with the said Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri, in St. James's Park, Hyde Park, and other public places, as before, and to converse with him in a very free and familiar manner : that the said Lady Viscountess Ligonier, after it was dark on the fifth day of May last, let Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri into Lord Ligonier's house at Cobham, and secreted him for some time in the bed-room, which adjoins to the saloon, and is seldom used, and in which is a state bed ; and, after her waiting-woman was gone to bed, she conveyed him up into her own chamber ; and the said Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri, and the said Penelope, Lady Viscountess Ligonier, then
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and there went into, and lay in one and the same bed, naked and alone together, for three hours, or thereabouts, and committed the foul crime of adultery together; and so much they both of them have confessed to be true, as well to Lord Ligonier, the husband, as to George Pitt, Esq. the father of the said Penelope, Lady Viscountess Ligonier, &c. the party proponent therefore prays right and justice to be effectually done, and administered to him and his party in the premises, and that Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier may be divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, with the Penelope, Lady Viscountess Ligonier, his wife, &c.

15th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Thomas Johnson.

THOMAS JOHNSON, of Barnet, in the county of Middlesex, post-boy, aged sixteen years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that in the month of March last, the deponent was a post-boy

boy at the Griffin Inn, at Kingston upon Thames, in the county of Surry; and in or about the latter end of the said month of March, (but what day in particular he does not recollect) a foreign gentleman came to the Griffin Inn, aforesaid, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as he now best recollects; and he had a servant with him who was also a foreigner, and who ordered a post-chaise at the said inn, for Cobham, in the said county of Surry: and the deponent drove the said foreign gentleman, (whom he hath since been informed, and believes, was Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri) and his said servant in such chaise, to the White-Lion Inn, at Cobham aforesaid, where such gentleman ordered the deponent to wait; and he went from the said Inn, and was absent for about two hours: in which time he went and viewed Lord Ligonier's gardens, as the deponent believes, by reason that the servants at the White-Lion Inn, were talking among themselves about the said gentleman's going to Lord Ligonier's, and the deponent over-heard them: that, when the said gentleman

gentleman returned to the inn, the deponent drove him and his servant to the said Griffin Inn at Kingston, and from thence to London, and set them down at the end of Suffolk Street, near the Hay Market.

He also saith, that, in the afternoon of Sunday the fifth of May last, about eight o'clock, the same foreign gentleman, whom the deponent had before drove to Cobham, and whom he believes was the articulate Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri, came again in a chaise to the Griffin Inn, at Kingston, and ordered a chaise for Cobham; but he had then no servant with him, and was much disguised in his dress, having on an old blue cloth great coat, with a round post-boy's hat, and one of his arms bound up in a black crape sling: but, notwithstanding this disguise, the deponent well knew him to be the same foreign gentleman, whom he had before drove to Cobham; and particularly by his having very red or carrotty hair: and the deponent also observed that, under his old blue great coat, he had a very handsome coat, and was particularly smart about his legs

legs and feet, having clean white silk stockings, and neat shoes and buckles on : that the deponent then again drove the said gentleman in a chaise from Kingston, and he ordered the deponent to set him down at a small distance from the Tartar, a little public house on the road side, leading from Kingston to Cobham, within about half a mile from Cobham : and, when the deponent set him down there, agreeable to such directions, it was about nine o'clock in the evening : that the deponent told the said gentleman there were no stables at the Tartar, but he replied, he knew there were, and he ordered the deponent to wait for him at the Tartar ; and told the deponent he would return in three or four hours : that the said gentleman got out of the chaise on the top of the hill, before he came to the Tartar, and went across the road over a stile, at the end of the garden belonging to the Tartar ; and went towards Church Cobham, the nearest way to Lord Ligonier's house ; and the deponent went to the Tartar, and put up his horses there : that, between three and four o'clock the

next morning (Monday the sixth of May last) the said gentleman came back to the Tartar, and ordered the deponent to be called up, and to get the chaise ready: that the deponent got up and prepared the chaise, and offered to pay for the horses, but he said, as well as he could in broken English, that he would pay for all; and he paid for all accordingly: that, about four o'clock that morning, the gentleman set off in the chaise, from the Tartar, for Kingston, and the deponent drove him; and he gave the deponent three shillings and sixpence for himself on arriving at Kingston; and, in the deponent's hearing, ordered the boy who drove him from thence to London, to set him down at Charing Cross.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

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The

15th July, 1771.*The Deposition of William Pepper.*

WILLIAM PEPPER, of North-Audley Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, servant to Lord Ligonier, aged twenty-three years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that, during the months of March and April last, Lady Viscountess Ligonier used very frequently to walk out by herself into St. James's Park, Hyde Park, and other places, attended only by the deponent, who was then her footman; and whose business it was to attend her; and, at such times, Lady Viscountess Ligonier was almost constantly met by Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri; and they generally walked, and had private conversation together for some time.

This deponent further saith, that, on Sunday evening, the fifth of May last, about nine o'clock, Nathaniel Sandy, one of Lord Ligonier's servants, acquainted the deponent that he had observed a person in the fields, not far from Lord Ligonier's house

house at Cobham, (where Lady Ligonier then was ;) and that he had some suspicion he was coming, for some purpose or other, to Lord Ligonier's house ; and he described such person to the deponent ; from which description the deponent supposed it to be Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri ; and told the said Nathaniel Sandy that he supposed it was the Count ; and Nathaniel Sandy thereupon desired the deponent, when he carried up candles, to fasten the doors and windows as usual (Lord Ligonier's directions being always to do so when candles were brought up) and Nathaniel Sandy particularly desired the deponent to do so then, as he suspected the person before-mentioned, was somewhere about the house : that, between nine and ten o'clock that evening, the deponent carried candles into the room where Lord and Lady Ligonier usually sat ; and Miss Graham, a young lady, who had accompanied Lady Ligonier to Cobham, was then alone in such room, lying on a couch ; and Lady Ligonier was then walking in the pleasure-grounds, though so late in the evening : that, after

the deponent had carried the candles into such room, he went round the house (as was his usual custom) and shut and bolted all the windows and doors, except the south-entrance door; particularly he shut the north-entrance door, which opens out of the garden into the saloon; and which is half door, and half window; the window shutting down upon the door; and he put the shutters to, and put the large iron bar quite across, and hasped it: that, about one o'clock on Monday morning (the sixth of May last) Nathaniel Sandy and the deponent, still suspecting that the person who had been seen walking in the fields, was somewhere in or about the house, they went together to see whether the doors and windows were all fast, and they found the south-entrance door fast; but, on going to the north-entrance door, which opens into the saloon, they found the iron bar which goes across (and which the deponent had between nine and ten o'clock the preceding evening put up and hasped) unhasped and taken down; the window-shutters were close, but the window

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was not down by about an inch and an half: that they then shut the window quite down, put the shutter close, the bar across, and hasped it again, and then they went to bed.

This deponent further saith, that, between eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of the said 6th of May last, Nathaniel Sandy fetched the deponent and William Fletcher, (another of Lord Ligonier's servants) into a bed-room in Lord Ligonier's house, at Cobham, which adjoins to the saloon, and wherein was a state-bed, but no one had lain therein, nor had there been a fire therein for upwards of three months; and the windows were very seldom open, except when to dust and clean the said room: the said Nathaniel Sandy fetched the deponent and William Fletcher into such room, to see the situation of the bed: that the carpet, at the bottom of the bed was much rumped, and there were then two large dints at the bottom of the bed, as if two persons had been sitting on it, and the bed in the middle appeared as if somebody had been
laying

laying on it, and a little above the middle of the bed, was a round place, about the size of a person's head, covered with powder.

He further saith, that on Friday the seventeenth of May last, Lady Ligonier set out in a post-chaise from New Norfolk Street, with Ann Bartholemew, her servant, and the deponent on horse-back attended her, in order to proceed to Dover, as the deponent was informed, on her way to France: that, at Shooter's Hill, they were met by the said Count Alfieri, and her ladyship determined to stay there all night; but they could not get beds; and therefore the Count and Lady Ligonier went from Shooter's Hill, in the same post-chaise, to the Rose at Dartford, in Kent, and Ann Bartholomew, and the deponent, went in another post-chaise after them; and the Count's man servant also followed them on horseback: that Count Alfieri and Lady Ligonier staid together at Dartford, at the Rose Inn, till Monday the twentieth of May last, on which morning Count Alfieri and Lady Ligonier went together,

together, in a post-chaise, from Dartford, back to Shooter's Hill, and Ann Bartholomew and the deponent followed them in another post-chaise, and the Count's man also followed on horseback; and, at Shooter's Hill, Ann Bartholomew left Lady Ligonier; and, in the afternoon of the same day, Lady Ligonier, and another lady, returned in one of the said chaises to Dartford; and the deponent, and another maid-servant also returned to Dartford, in another post-chaise; and after eating some cold meat, they had chaises forward to Rochester: and some time afterwards, in the evening of the same day, Count Alfieri came after them on horseback, and overtook them at Rochester, and further he knows not to depose.

WILLIAM PEPPER.

16th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Nathaniel Sandy.

NATHANIEL SANDY, of North
Audley Street, in the parish of St. George,
Hanover

Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, servant to Lord Ligonier, aged thirty-years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he well knows the Right Hon. Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, by means of his having lived with her husband, the Right Hon. Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, the other party in this cause, as his footman, for about nine months past: that he verily believes Lady Ligonier to be a person of a vicious and lewd disposition, and that she hath, for some time past, given herself up to a very lewd, vicious, debauched and adulterous life.

This deponent further saith, that, on Sunday Morning, the fifth of May last, Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier went from London, to the house of Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, her husband, at Cobham, in the county of Surry, attended by a young lady, whose name was Miss Graham; and Lord Ligonier was prevented from, and did not go with her at that time, he being obliged as aid-de-camp to
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the King, to attend a review made by his Majesty, on Monday the sixth of the said month of May last : that there then was, and still is, a gate in the gardens of the said Lord Viscount Ligonier, which opens at the bottom of a lawn, into the road, and which is usually kept locked, and of which William Fletcher, Lord Ligonier's house-steward, and John Whitely, his gardener, only have keys ; that Lady Ligonier, soon after she arrived at Cobham, on Sunday morning, the fifth of May last, asked the said John Whitely for his key of the said garden gate, and he gave it to her ladyship, and she kept it till she went away from thence, on the Tuesday next following ; when the said John Whitely asked her for it, and she returned it to him, as the deponent has been informed and believes : that in the evening of the said Sunday, the fifth of May last, the deponent happening to be walking out in the fields, near Lord Ligonier's house, at Cobham, between eight and nine o'clock, he saw a post-chaise stop at the top of the hill, before it came to the

† N Tartar,

Tartar, a small public house on the road side, leading from Kingston, to Cobham; and he observed a person get out of such chaise, and thereupon the deponent went down to the Tartar, and the post-boy soon after came up to the Tartar, and the deponent enquired of the boy who he had brought in the chaise, and whither such person was going? in the presence of George Pope, the landlord of the Tartar: that the post-boy answered, that the person he had brought in the chaise, was a foreign gentleman, who had ordered him to wait at the Tartar for him, for three or four hours, and that he believed such foreigner was going to Lord Ligonier's, at Cobham: that the person who so got out of the chaise, went immediately across the road, over a gate, at the end of the garden belonging to the Tartar, towards Church Cobham; and on the post-boy's saying, that he believed he was going to Lord Ligonier's, the deponent immediately followed him, overtook him, and passed him; and then observed that such gentleman was disguised in his dress, for he

he had got on an old blue cloth great coat, and a round post-boy's hat; but, under such great coat, the deponent saw a very handsome coat, and he was particularly smart about the legs and feet, and had neat shoes and buckles; and the deponent took as much notice of his person as possible: that the deponent thereupon went forward towards Church Cobham, in order to acquaint William Fletcher, Lord Ligonier's steward, with what he had heard and seen, relative to the said foreign gentleman in disguise; and, on his road thither, the deponent met with William Wood, groom to Lord Ligonier, and told him what he had observed, and desired the said William Wood to go to watch such person in disguise, whilst the deponent went on to Mr. Fletcher's: that the said William Wood went to watch accordingly, and he saw the person in disguise, before described, and watched him for some time; but, at last, when it grew almost dark, lost him, as the said William Wood informed the deponent, and which information he believes to be true: that the

deponent having seen the said Mr. Fletcher, at Church Cobham, and acquainted him with the circumstances before-mentioned, as to the foreign gentleman, he returned to Lord Ligonier's house, where he arrived about half an hour after nine o'clock on the said Sunday evening; and he then acquainted William Pepper, Lady Ligonier's footman, with what he had observed, and he desired William Pepper, when he carried up candles, to fasten the doors and windows as usual, Lord Ligonier's directions being always to do so, when candles were brought up: and the deponent particularly desired William Pepper to do so that night, as he suspected that the person he had watched, was somewhere about the house: that William Pepper accordingly, when he carried up candles, went round the house, and shut and bolted all the windows and doors, except the south-entrance door, and particularly shut the north-entrance door, which opens out of the garden into the saloon, and which is half door and half window, the window shutting down upon the door; and he put the shutters

shutters to, and put the large iron bar quite across, and hasped it, as the said William Pepper informed the deponent; and which information he believes to be true: and it was particularly taken notice of by the servants, that Lady Ligonier was walking out in the pleasure grounds that evening till it was quite dark, contrary to her usual custom: that about ten, or a little after ten o'clock of the said Sunday evening, the fifth of May last, the deponent, being very anxious to find out where the person he had watched, and who was disguised, could be gone, he went to Cobham, and enquired at the White Lion and the George, the only two inns there, whether any person, of the description of the person whom he had seen get out of the chaise and walk towards Lord Ligonier's house, was at either of the said inns, or if he had ordered lodgings at either of them; but the deponent could hear nothing of him, nor was the said person at either of the said inns, as the deponent believes, any part of the said night.

He

He further saith, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that the said Penelope, Lady Viscountess Ligonier, after it was dark, in the evening of the said fifth of May last, let the said person in disguise before particularly mentioned (and whom the deponent verily believes and is well convinced was the articulate Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri) into the said Lord Ligonier's house, at Cobham, and that she secreted him therein for some time; and that the said Lady Ligonier and Count Alfieri lay together, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and committed the crime of adultery together at that time; for the deponent, on Monday morning the sixth of May last, about one o'clock, having strong suspicions that such person was in or about the house, he went round the house with William Pepper, Lady Ligonier's footman, to see whether the doors and windows were all fast; and they found the south-entrance door fast; but on going to the north-entrance door, which opens into the falloon, they found the iron bar which goes
across,

across, unhasped, and taken down; the window-shutters were close, but the windows not down by about an inch and an half; notwithstanding the said William Pepper had completely fastened the same the evening before, as he then again asserted to the deponent: that they then shut the window quite down, put the shutters close, and the bar across and hasped it again, and then went to bed.

This deponent further saith, that, about eight o'clock of the said Monday morning, the sixth of May last, the deponent told William Fletcher what had passed the night before, and particularly the circumstance of the window and door having been found open, and then the deponent and William Wood, the groom, determined to see if they could track any person upon the sand walks in the garden; and they accordingly went and viewed the same, and then and there observed the print of a lady's foot, and the print of a man's foot, whereupon the deponent went and told William Fletcher thereof; and then William Fletcher, the deponent, and William Wood,

Wood, went altogether and observed that the said prints were fresh; which they could plainly discover, by reason that the walks had been new laid down, and swept over on the Saturday before, against Lord and Lady Ligonier's coming down; and they observed the like prints of the feet, as well of the lady as of the man, at the garden-gate that opens from the lawn to the road.

This deponent further saith, that, about eleven o'clock of the said Monday morning, the sixth of May last, the deponent went to the said public house called the Tartar, and enquired of the landlord what time the person went away in the chaise, that came there the night before; and the landlord informed the deponent, that such person went away between three and four o'clock in the morning; and that he behaved very well on going away; and also said, he could not tell what the gentleman had been about; that he had no buckles in his shoes when he came in the morning: that the deponent thereupon grew more suspicious than ever, and immediately re-

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turned to Lord Ligonier's house, and went up stairs into the saloon, and looked at the north-entrance door, and found the window again not shut down by about an inch and half: this induced him to look further, and accordingly he went into the bed-room, which adjoins to the saloon, and wherein is the state-bed, but no one had lain in the said room, nor had there been a fire therein for upwards of three months next before: that, on the said Sunday morning, the fifth of May last, Elizabeth Chilton, one of the maid-servants, had dusted the bed, and counterpane, and left the said room, bed, and carpet, at the foot thereof, all clean and smooth, as she informed the deponent: and which information he believes to be true: that, on going into the said room, the deponent opened one of the window-shutters, and found the carpet at the bottom of the bed much rumpled, and there were then two large dints at the bottom of the bed, as if two persons had been sitting on it; and the bed in the middle appeared as if some person had been lying upon it; and, a

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little above the middle of the bed, there was a round place about the size of a person's head, all covered with powder: that, on the deponent's observing these circumstances, he fetched up William Fletcher, and William Pepper, who saw the bed in the same condition.

He further saith, that, on the said Monday, the sixth of May last, Lord Ligonier arrived at his house at Cobham, and on Tuesday morning the seventh of the said month of May, the deponent having consulted with William Fletcher, the steward, came to a resolution to mention the aforesaid matters to his lordship, and he mentioned them accordingly: that Lord Ligonier on the same day, and after the deponent had related to him the circumstances before-mentioned, ordered a chaise to be got ready to carry Lady Ligonier to her father, Mr. George Pitt, at his house at Stratfield Say, in the county of Hants; and Lord Ligonier ordered another chaise to be got ready for him to come to town; and he came to town immediately, and the deponent with him.

He

He further saith, that the said Lord Viscount Ligonier arrived from Cobham, at his house in North-Audley Street, on the said Tuesday the seventh of May last, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and the deponent was with him: that his lordship, on getting out of the chaise, immediately went from his house towards Bond Street, and in Bond Street he took a sword from a sword cutler's, and he afterwards went to the Opera House, and found Count Alfieri, and they went together into the Green Park, and fought a duel; when Lord Ligonier wounded Count Alfieri in the arm: and afterwards Count Alfieri confessed to his lordship, that he had been at his lordship's house at Cobham, the Sunday night before, and had lain with Lady Ligonier in his lordship's bed; as the said Lord Ligonier informed the deponent; and such information he is well convinced was the truth: and the next day the deponent, by his lordship's directions, carried back the sword to the cutler's in Bond Street, of whom his lordship had borrowed it.

The deponent further saith, that, after the circumstances last mentioned, he twice saw a foreign gentleman, whom he was informed was Count Alfieri, and knew him to be the same person that he had seen in the fields near Lord Ligonier's house at Cobham, disguised as before-mentioned, on Sunday evening, the fifth of the said month of May.

NATHANIEL SANDY.

16th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Robert Lander.

ROBERT LANDER, of Cobham, in the county of Surry, ostler, at the George Inn there, aged about forty years, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he knows the Right Honourable Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, and hath known her for about two years past; and came to know her by having lived at or near Cobham in the county of Surry, during that time; and thereby frequently
seeing

seeing her ladyship: that about four o'clock in the afternoon, of Tuesday the seventh day of May last, Lady Viscountess Ligonier came to the George Inn, at Cobham aforesaid, on foot, and ordered pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a letter to Count Alfieri, which she brought into the yard of the said inn herself, and delivered to the deponent, the ostler of such inn; and she ordered the deponent to take post-horses, and carry it with all possible dispatch to London; and if Count Alfieri, the gentleman to whom such letter was directed, should not be at home, the deponent was to direct the servant to find him, and deliver the letter to him immediately, and that the deponent need not wait for any answer: that the deponent immediately went with such letter, and delivered it to a foreign servant, at No. 29, in Suffolk Street, near Charing Cross, about six o'clock that evening; and such servant fetched a person, who understood English, to whom the deponent told the message, given him by Lady Ligonier, for the immediate delivery of the said letter: and the

the deponent, having now looked upon, and carefully inspected the superscription or direction, on the back of the before-mentioned paper-writing, or exhibit, marked No. 1. he saith, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, such exhibit to be the original letter by him received from Lady Ligonier, and delivered in Suffolk Street, as before-mentioned.

ROBERT LANDER.

16th July, 1771.

The Deposition of John Weitley.

JOHN WEITLEY, of Cobham, in the county of Surry, gardener, aged forty-four years, and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he is a gardener to the said Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, and hath so been for about a year and an half last past, and thereby came to know Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause: that, on Sunday morning, the fifth of May last, Lady Ligonier came down to Lord Ligonier's house, at Cobham,

ham, and her ladyship, on that day, and soon after her arrival there, asked the deponent for his key of the garden gate, which opens at the bottom of the lawn into the road, and is usually kept locked: and of which William Fletcher, Lord Ligonier's house-steward, keeps one key, and the deponent another; and those are the only two keys belonging to the said gate: that the deponent gave Lady Ligonier his key accordingly; and she kept it till she went away from Cobham, on the Tuesday following, when the deponent asked her ladyship for such key, and she returned it to him.

JOHN WEITLEY.

16th July, 1771.

The Deposition of George Pope.

GEORGE POPE, of the parish of Cobham, in the county of Surry, victualler, aged thirty-two years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that on Sunday evening, the fifth of May last, about

about eight o'clock, a post-chaise stopped at the top of a hill near the deponent's house, which is known by the sign of the Tartar, situate on the side of the road, between Kingston and Cobham; and a gentleman got out of such chaise, and then the post-boy came with the chaise to the deponent's house, and Nathaniel Sandy, Lord Ligonier's footman, was at the deponent's said house at the same time; and they observed such gentleman, who so got out of the chaise, go across the road, over a gate at the end of the deponent's garden, towards Church Cobham; and Nathaniel Sandy enquired of the post-boy, in the deponent's presence, who he had brought in the chaise, and whither such person was going to? And the post-boy said, that the person he had brought was a foreigner; that he had ordered him, the post-boy, to wait three or four hours for him, and that he believed such foreigner was going to Lord Ligonier's; whereupon Nathaniel Sandy went after him: that the next morning, between three and four o'clock, the said foreign gentleman came to the deponent's

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nent's house, called the Tartar, and ordered the post-boy, who was in bed, to be called up, and to get the chaise ready: that the boy was thereupon called up, and when the chaise was ready, he offered to pay for the horses; but such foreign gentleman said, as well as he could, in broken English, that he would pay for all, and he paid for all accordingly; and having drank a glass of rum, went away in the post-chaise towards Kingston: and the deponent recollects, that such gentleman had not any buckles in his shoes when he came to the deponent's house.

GEORGE POPE.

17th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Ann Heath.

ANN HEATH, of Cobham, in the county of Surry, widow, aged forty-seven years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she knows Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, and hath known her for some years past, by

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very frequently seeing her at Cobham, aforefaid : that, on Tuesday the seventh of May laſt, in the afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the ſaid Lady Ligonier came to the deponent's houſe, which is an inn, known by the ſign of the George, at Cobham, on foot, and enquired of the deponent if a poſt-chaife and ſaddle-horſe had not been ordered for her ? To which the deponent answered in the affirmative ; whereupon Lady Ligonier told the deponent, that a man, and the ſaddle-horſe only, would be wanted, and ſhe deſired ſuch horſe to be got ready directly ; and alſo deſired the deponent to let her have pen, ink, and paper ; whereupon the deponent went into her bar-room, and Lady Ligonier followed her, and the deponent gave her ladyſhip pen, ink, and paper, and ſhe wrote a letter, and ſealed it up, and then enquired if the man was ready ; and, as ſoon as he was ready, Lady Ligonier carried ſuch letter into the yard, and delivered it herſelf to Robert Landers, the deponent's oſtler, who was the perſon appointed to carry it : and Lady Ligonier,

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at the time she presented such letter to the said Robert Lander, gave him some directions about delivering the letter, and then went away again from the deponent's house.

A N N H E A T H.

17th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Ann Mitchlet.

ANN MITCHLET, called Chevalier, (wife of Anthony Mitchlet, called Chevalier) of North-Audley Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, aged thirty-two years, and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she lived with Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, as her woman, for almost three years next preceding Sunday the fifth of May last; that it was the deponent's constant usage to warm Lady Ligonier's bed, and put her to bed, and never to leave her till she was in bed, until the night of the said Sunday the fifth of May last; when her ladyship,

about twelve o'clock at night, ordered the deponent to warm her bed very warm, and then to go immediately to bed herself, and not wait to put her ladyship in bed, as usual; because the said Lady Ligonier told the deponent, that she was going to roll Miss Graham's hair; and that it would be a troublesome job; or she expressed herself to the deponent, in her bed-chamber, in words to that effect, and then went out of the said bed-chamber from the deponent; and the deponent warmed her ladyship's bed, agreeable to the directions she had received, and then went to bed herself.

She further saith, that Lady Ligonier's usual time of rising, when at Cobham, was between eight and nine o'clock in the morning; but on Monday morning, the sixth of May last, the deponent called her ladyship many times, but she did not get up till between eleven and twelve o'clock; at which the deponent was much surprised: that, after Lady Ligonier was got up, the deponent observed that the under sheet of the bed, wherein she had lain, was wanting; but the deponent did not say any thing

thing to Lady Ligonier about it : that soon afterwards, Elizabeth Chilton, one of Lord Ligonier's maid-servants, was called into the room to make the bed, as usual ; whereupon the deponent told her, that, in warming the bed the night before, she had burned a hole in the under sheet of Lady Ligonier's said bed ; and the deponent then gave the said maid-servant another clean sheet to put upon the bed, and desired Elizabeth Chilton not to say any thing about the matter : and the deponent also saith, that such under sheet, which was wanting, as before-mentioned, could never afterwards be found.

She further saith, that on Monday the said sixth of May last, Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier arrived at his house at Cobham, and on Tuesday the seventh of the said month, a great disturbance and confusion arose in the family, on account, as the deponent then understood, of his lordship's having discovered a criminal intercourse between Lady Ligonier and Count Alfieri ; and a chaise was ordered to carry Lady Ligonier to her father, Mr. George Pitt,

Pitt, as the deponent understood : and his lordship ordered his own chaise, in order to come to London : that, when the deponent heard of the circumstances last-mentioned, she wished much to speak to Lady Ligonier, and enquired for her about the house, but could not meet with her : that soon afterwards, and, as she thinks, between four and five o'clock that afternoon, Lady Ligonier returned to his lordship's house ; and the same evening Lady Ligonier set out in a post-chaise for London, and the deponent came to London that evening, in the same chaise with her ladyship : and, in the course of their conversation on the road to town, Lady Ligonier told the deponent, that after his lordship had informed her that he knew of her intercourse with Count Alfieri, she went to Cobham, to the George Inn, and there wrote a letter to Count Alfieri, acquainting him that Lord Ligonier knew all ; and desiring the Count to avoid him ; and that she had sent an express to London with such letter : that, on the said Tuesday evening, Lady Ligonier went to the house
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of Mrs. Ann Nicholls, in New Norfolk Street, where Miss Ligonier, his lordship's sister, lodged; and the deponent went to Lord Ligonier's house in North-Audley Street.

This deponent further saith, that, on Wednesday morning, the eighth of May last, the deponent went to see Lady Ligonier, in New Norfolk Street, and then expressed her concern at what had happened, and said to her ladyship, that, if she had been acquainted with the circumstance of the Count Alfieri's being at Cobham, on the Sunday night, she would have prevented the blow for that time: but Lady Ligonier answered, "Indeed you
" would not have parried it off, for if it
" had not happened then, it should have
" happened another time;" And the deponent further saying, that, if she had seen the Count in Lady Ligonier's bed-chamber, she should have supposed he was come to see Miss Graham and not her ladyship; to which Lady Ligonier answered, that, "Miss Graham knew nothing of
" Count Alfieri's being there that night;"
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and, upon the deponent's also telling Lady Ligonier, that if she had known any thing of the matter, she might, by proper representations to her ladyship, have prevented the misfortune; but Lady Ligonier replied, "Indeed nothing would have prevented it, for I was resolved it should happen," and she also then told the deponent, that she let Count Alfieri into Lord Ligonier's house, at Cobham, at the saloon door, at nine o'clock on the Sunday night, the fifth of May last, and concealed him in the Red room: and she also told the deponent, that she had confessed every thing to her father, Mr. George Pitt, who had been with her the night before; and that every thing was so clear, that there would be no occasion for advocates; or she expressed herself to the deponent in words to that effect.

ANN MITCHLET,

dit CHEVALIER.

The

17th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Ann Bartholomew.

ANN BARTHOLOMEW, of North-Audley Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged twenty-one years and upwards, saith, that she knows Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, and also knows Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, the other party in this cause, and hath for about two years past lived with him as his servant: that, on Tuesday the fourteenth of May last, the deponent went to live with Lady Ligonier, as her maid, at her ladyship's particular request; and on Friday the seventeenth day of the said month of May, Lady Ligonier set out in a post-chaise from New Norfolk Street, with the deponent her servant, intending, as she informed the deponent, to proceed to Dover, in her way to France: that, at Shooter's Hill, they were met by Count Alfieri, and her ladyship intended to stay there all night, but no beds could be had: that Count Alfieri, and Lady

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Ligonier,

Ligonier, went from thence in the said post-chaise, to the Rose, at Dartford, in the county of Kent; and the deponent and William Pepper, (Lady Ligonier's footman) followed them in another post-chaise, to the Rose Inn, at Dartford: that, when the deponent arrived there, she went to see the bed-chambers, Lady Ligonier having ordered two beds: that such bed-chambers were up two pair of stairs, one forwards, the other backwards, with doors facing each other: and the deponent ordered the room backwards for her lady: that Count Alfieri and Lady Ligonier staid together at Dartford, at the Rose Inn, until Monday the twentieth of the said month of May; and, though separate beds were ordered, yet the said Count Alfieri every night, during their stay there, went to bed to Lady Ligonier, as the deponent verily and in her conscience believes; for, on the said Monday morning, the twentieth of May last, about nine o'clock, the deponent went into Lady Ligonier's bed-chamber (which was about an hour sooner then she usually went into her ladyship's bed-chamber) and

on the deponent's going to the bed-side, and drawing back the curtains, in order to speak to Lady Ligonier about something, the deponent saw Count Alfieri and Lady Ligonier in bed together, naked and alone; and they, during the time they were so naked and alone together, in one and the same bed, committed the crime of adultery, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, as the deponent verily and in her conscience believes: that, on the said Monday, the twentieth of May last, the said Count Alfieri, and Lady Ligonier, returned together in a post-chaise from Dartford to Shooter's Hill, and the deponent and William Pepper followed them in another post-chaise; and, at Shooter's Hill, the deponent quitted Lady Ligonier's service, as she did not like to go to France, which her ladyship wished her to do.

ANN BARTHOLOMEW.

18th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Lydia Stockdale.

LYDIA STOCKDALE, of the Rose Inn, at Dartford, in the county of Kent, spinster, aged twenty years, and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that, in the evening of Friday the seventeenth of May last, between ten and eleven o'clock, a foreign gentleman, whom the deponent hath since been informed and believes, was Count Alfieri, and a lady whom she hath since been informed and believes, was Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, came in a post-chaise together to the Rose Inn, at Dartford; where the deponent did then, and still does live, as chambermaid; and they ordered a couple of beds; and, soon after their arrival, another post-chaise came to the said Inn, with two servants belonging to the said lady in it; and that Ann Bartholomew, the maid-servant, on her arrival, went to see the bed-chambers, which were up two pair of stairs, the one forwards, and the other backwards, with doors facing each other; and she ordered
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the room backwards for her lady : that the said gentleman, who was constantly called or spoke to by the title or appellation of the Count, and who spoke very broken English, and the lady, whom the deponent hath been informed and verily believes, was Lady Ligonier, continued together at the Rose Inn, till Monday the twentieth of the said month of May : that the said Count's bed, during his stay at the Rose Inn, was very little tumbled, and very seldom lain in by him : that, about three o'clock in the morning, of Sunday the nineteenth of May last, a man came to the said Inn, who told the deponent (the only person then up in the house) that he was Count Alfieri's coachman, and he said he must speak to his master ; and, between four and five o'clock that morning, he would have his said master called ; whereupon the deponent went with the said coachman to the Count's bed-room, the door of which was not locked ; and the deponent went in to call him, while the coachman staid at the door : that the deponent went up to the bed-side to have called him,

him, but he was not in bed, though his coat and waistcoat lay by the bed-side in a chair, and the bed was not in the least tumbled; that the deponent then told the coachman, that his master was got up, but she did not know where he was gone; and the coachman, being impatient, she went two or three times afterwards to see if the Count was returned to his room; but he was not; and once she tried to open the lady's room door, but it was locked: that, the last time she went up to see after the said Count, was between nine and ten o'clock on the Sunday morning; that she found him in his bed, and she delivered to him, the coachman's message; whom the said Count thereupon ordered up stairs: that on the said Monday morning, the twentieth of May last, Count Alfieri, and the lady, whom she verily believes was Lady Ligonier, party in this cause, both rose from bed about ten o'clock, and the deponent carried a glass of water to the said Count, who was then in his night-gown, in the said lady's bed-room, where the said lady was then dressing; that the
said

saïd Count had not lain in his own bed, during any part of the night preceeding, for his bed was not the least tumbled, and the pillow belonging to his bed was not there: but the deponent, on making the lady's bed, found the Count's pillow in such bed; and the deponent, every morning, whilst they staid at the saïd Inn, saw the saïd Count in the saïd lady's room, at such times as the lady was dressing: that, from the circumstances before-mentioned, the deponent doth verily and in her conscience believe, that, though separate beds were ordered for the saïd Count and lady, (whom she believes was Lady Ligonier) yet the saïd Count every night, during their stay at the Rose Inn, at Dartford, went to bed to the saïd Lady Ligonier; and that they lay together some part of each night naked and alone in one and the same bed, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and committed the crime of adultery.

LYDIA STOCKDALE.

The

18th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Munnings Capp.

MUNNINGS CAPP, of the Rose Inn, at Dartford, in the county of Kent, waiter, aged twenty-seven years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that on Friday evening, the seventeenth of May last, about ten, or between ten and eleven o'clock, a lady and a foreign gentleman came in a post-chaise, to the Rose Inn, at Dartford, where the deponent then was, and still is waiter; and, on their getting out of the chaise, the said lady spoke to the deponent, and asked him if they could have beds? Whereupon the deponent answered, that they might; and asked the lady if they wanted two or one bed, and the lady replied two, and at the same time turned round to the gentleman and laughed: that, soon afterwards, another post-chaise arrived, with a man and maid-servant therein, belonging to the said lady and gentleman; and the maid-servant, on her arrival, went up stairs to see the bed-chambers, which were up two pair of stairs,

stairs, one forwards, and the other backwards, with doors facing each other ; and the maid ordered the room backwards for her lady : that the said lady and gentleman staid together at the Rose Inn, till Monday the twentieth of May last ; and on the said Monday, before they went away, the man-servant who attended the said lady and gentleman, in conversation with the deponent, told him, that the lady was Lady Ligonier, and that the foreign gentleman with her, was the Count Alfieri : that, on the said Monday morning, the twenty-fifth of May, Lady Ligonier and Count Alfieri went together in a post-chaise from Dartford to Shooter's Hill, and the said man and maid-servant followed them in another post-chaise : and, in the evening of the same day, Lady Ligonier and another lady returned to the Rose Inn, at Dartford, in a post-chaise ; and the man-servant who had been with Lady Ligonier before, and another fresh maid-servant, came after them in another post-chaise ; and after the said ladies had eat a little cold meat, they had chaises forward

to Rochester: that, soon after the ladies were gone forward to Rochester, Count Alfieri came to the Rose Inn, on horse-back, and a servant with him, but the Count did not alight from his horse, but rode away towards Rochester after the chaises,

MUNNINGS CAPP.

18th July, 1771.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Chilton.

ELIZABETH CHILTON, of Weybridge, in the county of Surry, widow, aged thirty-nine years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she lived with Lord Viscount Ligonier as a servant, at his house at Cobham, for upwards of twelve months, and left his lordship's service on the twelfth of June last: that the deponent, on Sunday morning, the fifth of May last, dusted and cleaned a bed-room in Lord Ligonier's house at Cobham, which room adjoins to the saloon, and wherein is a state-bed, but no person
had

had lain in the said bed, nor had there been a fire in the room for upwards of three months next before : that the deponent, on the said Sunday morning, also dusted the bed and counterpain, which was upon the bed, in such room, and left the said room, bed and carpet, at the foot of the bed all clean and smooth.

This deponent further saith, that, on Monday morning, the sixth of May last, after Lady Ligonier was got up and dressed, the deponent was going as usual into Lady Ligonier's bed-room, to make the bed ; and Mrs. Chevalier Mitchlet, Lady Ligonier's woman, told the deponent that she had met with an accident ; for that, in warming Lady Ligonier's bed the night before, she had burnt a hole in one of the sheets with the pan, and she desired the deponent not to mention it : that the deponent then went into Lady Ligonier's bed-room to make the bed ; and, on account of what the said Mrs. Chevalier Mitchlet had told her, the deponent took a clean sheet with her to put on such bed, but found that Mrs. Chevalier Mitchlet

had put a clean sheet on the bed to supply the place of that which she said was burned; that the deponent afterwards looked through all the dirty linen of the house, but could never find the said sheet, which Mrs. Chevalier Mitchlet said she had burned a hole in.

ELIZABETH CHILTON.

18th July, 1771.

The Deposition of William Fletcher.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, of Cobham, in the county of Surry, house-steward to Lord Ligonier, aged thirty-six years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that the deponent hath lived in Lord Ligonier's family for many years past, and well knows Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, and he does verily and in his conscience believe, that she was and is a person of a lewd, vicious disposition; and that she hath for some time past given herself up to a very lewd, vicious, debauched, and adulterous life.

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This deponent further saith, that, on Sunday morning, the fifth of May last, Lady Viscountess Ligonier went from London to Lord Viscount Ligonier's house at Cobham, aforesaid, attended by a young lady, whose name was Miss Graham; and Lord Ligonier did not go to Cobham with her ladyship upon that day, being obliged, as aid-de-camp to the King, to attend a review made by his Majesty on Blackheath, on Monday, the sixth of May last: that there then was, and still is, a gate in the garden of Lord Ligonier's, at Cobham, that opens at the bottom of the lawn into the road, and is usually kept locked, and of which the deponent, and John Weitley, his lordship's gardener, only have keys: that Lady Ligonier, soon after she came down to Cobham, on the said Sunday morning, the fifth of May last, asked John Weitley for his key of the said garden gate, and he gave it to her, and she kept it till she went away from thence, on the Tuesday next afterwards; when John Weitley asked her for it, and she returned it to him, as the said John Weitley informed

formed the deponent, and which information he believes to be true.

He further saith, that, on Monday morning, the sixth of May last, between six and seven o'clock, according to the best of his recollection as to the hour, the deponent (coming from his own house at Church Cobham, to Lord Ligonier's house) found the aforesaid garden gate, which opens at the bottom of the lawn into the road, open; at which the deponent was much surprized, as he had, the preceding evening, about eight o'clock, gone through such gate towards his own house; and is absolutely certain that he locked such gate as usual.

This deponent further saith, that, about eight o'clock, on the said Monday morning, the sixth of May last, Nathaniel Sandy, Lord Ligonier's footman, told the deponent of what had passed, with respect to a person in disguise being about the house, and particularly, that he had given directions to Lady Ligonier's footman, to go round the house at the usual time, and to lock, bolt, and fasten all the doors and windows;

windows ; and that Lady Ligonier's footman, William Pepper, did accordingly fasten and bolt the same : but that they, about one o'clock in the morning, went to see if all was fast, and that they had found the north-entrance door, which opens into the saloon, and which had been bolted as usual, opened again, and the bolt unhasped, and taken down ; and Nathaniel Sandy, and William Wood, Lord Ligonier's groom, about eight o'clock that morning, went into the garden, to see if they could trace any person upon the sand-walks, and they observed the print of a lady's foot, and the print of a man's foot ; and they thereupon came to the deponent and informed him thereof ; and then the deponent went with them, and they all three observed the same prints, and that they were fresh, which they could plainly discover, by reason that the walks had been newly laid down and swept over, on the Saturday before, against Lord and Lady Ligonier's coming down ; and the like prints of the feet of the lady, was by them observed to be at the aforesaid garden gate : and about twelve o'clock at noon,

noon, on the said Monday, the sixth of May last, Nathaniel Sandy went to look into the bed-room, which adjoins the saloon, and wherein is a state-bed, in order to try if he could make any discoveries there: that such room had not been lain in, nor had there been a fire therein, for upwards of three months next before; and on Sunday, the fifth of May, the day preceding, Elizabeth Chilton, one of the maid-servants, had dusted the bed and counterpane, and had left the said room, bed, and carpet, at the foot thereof, all clean and smooth, as she informed the deponent, and which information he believes to be true: that, when Nathaniel Sandy had opened the windows of such room, the deponent and William Pepper also went into the said room, and they found the carpet at the bottom of the room much rumpled, and there were two large dents at the bottom of the bed, as if two persons had been sitting on it, and the bed in the middle appeared as if some person had been lying upon it: and a little above the middle of the bed, there was a round place

place, about the size of a person's head, covered with powder.

WILLIAM FLETCHER.

18th July. 1778.

The Deposition of William Woods.

WILLIAM WOODS, of Cobham, in the county of Surry, groom to Lord Ligonier, aged twenty years, and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he hath lived with Lord Viscount Ligonier for about nine months past as his groom: that on Sunday evening, the fifth of May last, about eight o'clock, or near that time, the deponent happening to be walking in Church Cobham, met Nathaniel Sandy, Lord Ligonier's footman, who told the deponent that there was a foreigner in disguise in the fields, not far from Lord Ligonier's house; and that he was apprehensive such foreigner was going to Lord Ligonier's house, and therefore desired the deponent to go and watch him; and he

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told

told the deponent where he had seen him : that the deponent went accordingly, and saw the said person, who had got on a great coat and a large hat, with the flap quite down ; but who had smart white stockings on, and seemed very neat about the feet : that the deponent first saw the said person pass a gateway, leading into Lord Ligonier's Park, about two hundred yards up the road, to a place where the road from Cobham branches off two ways ; but both leading towards Down Common : that the said person went one way, and the deponent slipped into the other ; but stood so as to see him if he came back : that such person immediately came back, and went down the way he came up, towards the gateway, leading into Lord Ligonier's Park ; upon which the deponent got over the pails into the Park, thinking to catch him when he got over ; but, it being then nearly dark, the deponent lost sight of him.

He further saith, that, about a quarter before ten o'clock, of the said Sunday evening, the fifth of May last, the deponent

nent was walking before the north-entrance door of Lord Ligonier's house, at Cobham, when coming close up to the steps, and looking through the ballustrades, he observed the window-shutters to be open, and he saw Lady Ligonier coming towards the door with a candle in her hand; upon which the deponent ran away.

He further saith, that, on Monday morning, the sixth of May last, about eight o'clock, Nathaniel Sandy, and the deponent, went into Lord Ligonier's garden, to see if they could track any person upon the sand walks, and they then observed the print of a lady's foot, and the print of a man's foot; and they thereupon went and fetched William Fletcher to see the same; and they then all three observed that the said prints were fresh, which they could plainly discover, by reason that the walks had been new laid down, and swept over, on the Saturday before, against Lord and Lady Ligonier's coming down; and the like prints of the feet, as well of the lady, as of the man, were by them

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observed

observed at the garden-gate that opens from the lawn into the road.

WILLIAM WOODS.

19th July, 1771.

The Deposition of John Wilkinson.

JOHN WILKINSON, of Chancery Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, aged twenty-three years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, to the original letters, or exhibit, in the French language, marked No. 1. the said letter beginning thus, "Mi Lord fait tout," and ending thus, "Et pour moi," and dated Cobham Mondî á 3 heures, and directed or superscribed, "To Count Alfieri, Suffolk Street, No. 29, London:" this deponent faith, that on Friday morning the tenth of May last, he went, in company with George Pitt, Esq. the father of Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, to the house of Mrs. Ann Nicholls, in New Norfolk Street,

Street, in the county of Middlesex, where Lady Ligonier then was; and they found Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri at such house likewise; and the said George Pitt, Esq. suspecting that Count Alfieri might have some of Lady Ligonier's letters to him in his possession, he asked him if he had any such letters? To which the Count answered, he had one of Lady Ligonier's letters to him: whereupon, Mr. Pitt desired Count Alfieri to deliver such letter to the deponent; and the Count accordingly delivered to him, the deponent, the before-mentioned letter, in the French language, now produced and shewn to him, marked No. 1, and the deponent well knows the said letter, or exhibit, No. 1, to be the very same letter he so received from Count Alfieri; by reason that before he delivered the same out of his possession, to be exhibited in this cause, he wrote the letters I. W. now appearing at the foot, or bottom thereof, being the initial letters of his name, as a mark whereby he might be enabled afterwards to know such letter with certainty.

To

To the three original letters or exhibits, in the French language, marked No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, pleaded and referred to, that marked No. 2, beginning thus, “Vendredi maudit cal,” and ending thus, “Je ferois plus tranquille;” that marked No. 3, beginning thus, “J’ai rencontre
“ce matin M^e de Multzan,” and ending thus, “Au moins ce pas de jours,” and that marked No. 4, beginning thus, “Je
“suis toujours plus convaincu,” and ending thus, “Que si je vous feroit dans mes
“bras;” this deponent saith, that, on Saturday morning, the eleventh of May last, he went with the said George Pitt, Esq. the father of Lady Ligonier, to the said Lady Ligonier, at the house of the said Mrs. Ann Nicholls, in New Norfolk Street; and the said George Pitt, Esq. then asked Lady Ligonier if she had any of Count Alfieri’s letters to her, in her custody; to which she answered, that she had; whereupon Mr. Pitt directed her to deliver them to the deponent; and she then took from out of her pocket the three before-mentioned original letters, in the French language,

guage, now marked No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, and delivered them to the deponent; and the deponent is well convinced, that the said original exhibits, or letters, marked No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, now produced and shewn to him, are the same he so received from Lady Ligonier; by reason that before he delivered the same out of his possession, to be exhibited in this cause, he marked each of them with the initial letters of his name; and the deponent also saith, that he hath seen Count Alfieri write, and also subscribe his name, and is thereby become acquainted with his manner and character of hand-writing; and having now again carefully inspected the said original letters, or exhibits, so delivered to him, by Lady Ligonier, and marked No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, he saith, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that the whole series and contents of the said letters were and are of the proper hand-writing of Count Alfieri: and the deponent further saith, that, in the evening of the said Saturday, the eleventh of May last, the deponent shewed
the

the said three original letters to Count Alfieri, and Count Alfieri then acknowledged to him, that such letters were of his hand-writing ; and that he delivered each and every of them himself, into Lady Ligonier's own hand.

To the original letter, or exhibit, in the French language, marked No. 5, pleaded and referred to, the said letter beginning thus, “ Peut on vous aimer et vous adorer,” and ending thus, “ Quoique je vous
“ l'exprime si mal adieu mon ami ma vie
“ adieu ;” this deponent saith, that on Saturday evening, the eleventh of May last, he went, in company with George Pitt, Esq. to Count Alfieri's lodgings, in Suffolk Street, in order to enquire of him if he had not got some other letters from Lady Ligonier to him, as his letters to her took notice of another letter, received from her ladyship by him : that the Count was not at home, when they went to his lodgings ; but his servant told them, he was gone to the house of the said Mrs. Ann Nicholls, in New Norfolk Street : that they went after him accordingly, and
found

found him at such house ; whereupon Mr. Pitt asked him, if he had not some other letters, received by him from Lady Ligonier, besides the letter he had before delivered to the deponent ? To which he answered, that he had another letter from her ladyship ; and he thereupon, at Mr. Pitt's request, delivered to the deponent the before-mentioned original letter in the French language, marked No. 5 ; and the deponent knows it to be the same letter, by reason that he afterwards wrote the initial letters of his name thereon, in the manner the same now appears : that, when the deponent received such letter, or exhibit, now marked No. 5, from Count Alefiri, he asked the Count how he came by such letter ? And was answered, that he received it from Lady Ligonier's own hands.

JOHN WILKINSON.

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The

*3d August, 1771.**The Deposition of Lancelot Baugh.*

LANCELOT BAUGH, of Holles Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. aged forty-two years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he is intimately acquainted with Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, party in this cause, and hath been so acquainted with him for many years past: that he also knows Lady Viscountess Ligonier, the other party in this cause, and hath known her from about the latter end of the year 1766; at which time Lord Ligonier, (then Edward Ligonier, Esq.) paid his addresses of courtship in the way of marriage to her, being at that time in the kingdom of France; and, on or about the sixteenth of December, in the said year 1766, the said Lord Ligonier, then Edward Ligonier, Esq. a bachelor; and Lady Ligonier, then Penelope Pitt, spinster, a minor; the daughter of George Pitt, Esq. of Stratfield Say, in the county of Southampton; were, by and with the
consent

consent and approbation of George Pitt, Esq. lawfully joined together in holy matrimony, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, in the chapel of the Right Honourable William Henry Nassau, Earl of Rochford, his Majesty's then ambassador at the Court of France, in the city of Paris, by the Rev. Thomas Fountaine, clerk, a priest or minister in holy orders of the Church of England, and chaplain there to the said ambassador, in the presence of ——— Kerr, Esq. uncle to the said Lady Ligonier, ——— Porter, Esq. secretary to the said ambassador, and also in presence of the deponent and others: that, from and after the solemnization of the said marriage, the said Edward and Penelope lived and cohabited together for about three weeks in the city of Paris, and afterwards returned to England, and have ever since that time, till in or about the month of May last, lived and cohabited together at different places, as lawful husband and wife, and have constantly owned and acknowledged each other as such; and were

and are so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, among their relations, neighbours, friends, and acquaintance.

And the deponent further saith, that, on the death of the late Right Honourable John Earl Ligonier, which happened on or about the twenty-eighth of April, 1770, the said Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, party in this cause, succeeded to the said late Earl's estate, and to his honour and title of a Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland: that Lord Ligonier, party in this cause, always was, and still is a person of a very sober and modest disposition, and of a virtuous life and conversation; and always behaved to his said wife with the greatest love, tenderness, and affection, as the deponent verily and in his conscience believes.

To the paper-writings, or exhibits, marked No. 1, and No. 5, being two original letters in the French language: the letter No. 1, beginning thus, "Mi
" Lord fait tout," and ending thus, "Et
" pour moi," and dated "Cobham Mond
" á 3 heures," and superscribed, "To
" Count

“ Count Alfieri, Suffolk Street, No. 29,
“ London,” and the said letter, No. 5,
beginning thus, “ Peut on vous aimer et
“ vous adourer,” and ending thus, “ Quoi-
“ que je vous l’exprime si mal adieu mon
“ ami mon vie adieu ;” and to the trans-
lations of the said two original letters, this
deponent saith, that, during the time he
hath known and been acquainted with
Lady Ligonier, party in this cause, as
before-mentioned, he hath very often seen
her write and subscribe her name to wri-
tings ; and is thereby well acquainted with
her manner and character of hand-writing :
and, having now carefully viewed and in-
spected the said two original letters, or
exhibits, marked No. 1, and No. 5, he
saith, that he doth verily and in his con-
science believe, that the whole bodies,
series, or contents thereof, as well as the
date and superscription to that marked
No. 1, to be of the proper hand-writing
of Lady Ligonier, party in this cause :
and the deponent saith, that, by the words,
my lord, and my father, mentioned in the
translation of the said letter, marked No. 1,
she

she meant and intended Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, her husband, and George Pitt, Esq. her father, and that, by the words my lord, mentioned in the translation of the said letter, No. 5, she meant and intended Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, her husband, and no other person, as the deponent verily and in his conscience believes: and that Count Alfieri, mentioned in the superscription of the said letter, No. 1, and Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri, mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, was and is, as he verily believes, one and the same person: and also that by the words, "On Sunday at eight o'clock" in the evening to the same place," mentioned in the translation of the said letter, No. 5, the said Lady Ligonier did mean and intend Sunday the fifth of May last; and the garden-gate in the said Lord Ligonier's gardens at Cobham, which opens from the lawn into the road, as he verily and in his conscience believes.

LANCELOT BAUGH,

The

3d August, 1771.

The Deposition of Frances Ligonier.

FRANCES LIGONIER, of North-Audley Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged twenty-seven years, and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she is the sister of Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, party in this cause, and well knows Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier, the other party in this cause, his wife; that, on Tuesday evening, the seventh of May last, Lady Ligonier came from Cobham, to the deponent's lodgings, at the house of Mrs. Ann Nicholls, in New Norfolk Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, and, between ten and eleven o'clock the same night, Tuesday the seventh of May last, Count Alfieri came to the deponent's said lodgings to Lady Ligonier; and the deponent was in company with her at that time: that, on entering the room, Count Alfieri exclaimed, "*I fini* affair, I have seen my
" lord, he made me go out of the Opera
" House

“ House with him, and follow him to the
“ Green Park, we fought, I attacked him
“ in the most furious manner, he knew
“ the rules of fighting better than my-
“ self,”--Or the said Count Alfieri expressed
himself in words to that effect: that Lady
Ligonier then asked the Count, if Lord
Ligonier was safe? And he answered, that
he had not hurt him; and also said, that
he had confessed the whole to his lordship;
whereupon Lady Ligonier replied, that
she had not confessed any thing; to which
the Count again replied, when a man tells
another of every circumstance that hap-
pened, how can it be denied; or they used
words to that effect: that the deponent
then went out of the room, and left Lady
Ligonier and Count Alfieri together.

This deponent further saith, that, on
Friday evening, the tenth of May last,
about ten o'clock, the deponent went home
to her lodgings, at the house of the said
Mrs. Ann Nicholls, in New Norfolk
Street, and she immediately went up stairs
into the dining-room; and, on opening
the door, she found Count Alfieri and Lady
Ligonier

Ligonier alone there together, without candles; and she saw Lady Ligonier rising from the Count's knee: that the deponent immediately ordered the servant to bring up candles, and candles being brought, the deponent went away and left them together alone.

FRANCES LIGONIER.

16th October, 1771.

The Deposition of Ann Nicholls.

ANN NICHOLLS, of New Norfolk Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, widow, aged thirty-nine years, and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she well knows Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, the producent, and Lady Viscountess Ligonier, his wife, the other party in this cause: that, on Tuesday evening, the seventh of May last, Lady Ligonier came to the deponent's house, in New Norfolk Street, in a post-chaise;

† U chaise;

chaife; Miss Ligonier, his lordship's sister, then lodging with the deponent: that Lady Ligonier continued at the deponent's house, and made use of Miss Ligonier's lodgings, or apartments, from the said Tuesday the seventh, to the seventeenth day of the said month of May last: and, during the time she lodged there, a foreign gentleman, whom the deponent hath been informed and verily believes was Count Alfieri, visited Lady Ligonier; and was almost daily with her alone, for hours together; and particularly, on Tuesday evening, the tenth of the said month of May last, Count Alfieri was at the deponent's house with Lady Ligonier, from about six o'clock in the evening, till near twelve o'clock that night; and they were alone there together greatest part of the said time, and never called for candles; and were for some hours in the dark, and quite alone together, without any interruption.

ANN NICHOLLS.

The

*5th November, 1771.**The Deposition of Thomas Byrne.*

THOMAS BYRNE, of Porter Street; in the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, peruke-maker, aged about sixty years, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he well knows Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier, the producent, and hath known him for several years past: that between seven and eight o'clock one evening, in the month of May last, and as he believes Tuesday the seventh of that month, (though he cannot with certainty depose to the particular day) Lord Ligonier came to the Opera-house, in the Hay-market, in the county of Middlesex, and enquired of the deponent, who then was, and still is, one of the box-keepers of the said house, if Count Alfieri was in the house? To which the deponent answered, that he did not know, but that there was a foreign gentleman gone into the house, either with the Prince or Princess Mazerano; whereupon his lordship ordered the deponent to open the door for him, and his lordship went into

the boxes, and had on his boots, and was quite in an undress: that, almost immediately after his lordship went into the boxes at the Opera-house, he returned again, in company with a foreign gentleman, whom the deponent believes was Count Alfieri: and Lord Ligonier, and such foreign gentleman, went out of the Opera-house together; and, in less than an hour, as the deponent believes, the said foreign gentleman came back to the Opera-house alone; and the deponent well remembers that he had one of his arms bound up in a sling.

THOMAS BYRNE.

7th November, 1771.

The Deposition of Oliver Farrer.

OLIVER FARRER, of Chancery Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, aged twenty-eight years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn; to the

the original letters in the French language, marked No. 1. and No. 5. pleaded, exhibited, and produced, and shewn to this deponent, he saith, that he knows Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause, and hath known her for upwards of seven years past, and came to know her, by frequently seeing her at the house of her father, George Pitt, Esq. that, during the time he hath so known her, he hath several times seen her write, and is thereby become acquainted with her manner and character of hand-writing; and having now carefully inspected the said two original letters in the French language, that marked No. 1, beginning thus, “Mi Lord fait tout,” and ending thus, “Et pour moi,” and dated “Cobham Mondî à 3 heures,” and superscribed, “To Count Alfieri, Suffolk Street, No. 29, London;” and that marked No. 5, beginning thus, “Peut on vous aimer et vous adorer,” and ending thus, “Quoique je vous l’exprime si mal adieu mon ami ma vie adieu;” he saith, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe,

78 *Lord Ligonier, against Lady Ligonier.*

believe, the whole series or contents of the said two letters, and the date and superscription on that marked No. 1, to be all of the proper hand-writing of Lady Viscountess Ligonier, party in this cause.

OLIVER FARRER.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a definitive sentence or decree was promulged to the following effect, *viz.* That Penelope Lady Viscountess Ligonier, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, being altogether unmindful of her conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with the Count Vittorio Armadeo Alfieri, a Piedmontese nobleman, and did violate her conjugal vow, &c. Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier is therefore divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Lady Viscountess Ligonier, his wife, &c.

CLOTWORTHY DOBBIN,

AGAINST

MARY MACNAMARA DOBBIN.

LIBEL given in the 31st of *January*,
1778.

THE libel sets forth, that in the months of August, September, October, and November, 1771, Clotworthy Dobbin, paid his addresses of love and courtship, in the way of marriage, to Mary Macnamara Davis, spinster; and that on, or about the twelfth of November, 1771, the said Clotworthy Dobbin, and Mary Macnamary Davis, (now Mary Macnamara Dobbin) were lawfully joined together in holy matrimony, in the church of St. Catherine, in the island of Jamaica: that they lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, in the said parish of
St.

St. Catherine, in the island of Jamaica, and consummated their marriage by carnal copulation and the procreation of children; that the said Clotworthy Dobbin was, and is a man of a sober and virtuous life and conversation, and one who would not be guilty of a breach of his marriage vow; that in or about the month of May, 1776, the said Clotworthy Dobbin's affairs requiring him to come to England, he took his departure from Jamaica, and came to London; and that, during his absence, the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, became acquainted with one Francis Duffield, Esq. then an officer in the army, and stationed at Spanish Town, in Jamaica; and soon afterwards, being totally forgetful of her marriage vow, entered into a criminal intercourse and correspondence with the said Francis Duffield; and from that time they were continually together, and were seen and observed to kiss and take great liberties with each other, and to talk in the most endearing manner to each other; and very frequently lay, naked and alone, in one

and the same bed together ; and committed the crime of adultery together, &c.

2d February, 1778.

The Deposition of John Darby.

JOHN DARBY, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, aged twenty-two years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he doth not know Mary Macnamara Dobbin, (wife of Clotworthy Dobbin) party in this cause, but he doth know the said Clotworthy Dobbin, and hath known him about a fortnight ; and first came to know him by seeing him at the office of Messrs. Gregg, and Potts, attornies at law, at Skinner's Hall, Dowgate Hill, London, to whom the deponent is clerk ; and who were applied to by the said Clotworthy Dobbin to proceed, and were proceeding in his behalf against Francis Duffield, for the recovery of damages sustained by the said Clotworthy Dobbin, in the seduction of his wife, the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, by the

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said

saïd Francis Duffield ; and this deponent doth verily and in his conscience believe, that on the thirteenth day of January last, judgment was given in the cause instituted by the saïd Clotworthy Dobbin, against the saïd Francis Duffield, for the recovery of such damages ; and that it was then decreed, that the saïd Francis Duffield should pay to the saïd Clotworthy Dobbin, the sum of two hundred pounds, for such damages ; and the further sum of eleven pounds and eight-pence, for his costs ; by reason, that on the thirty-first day of the saïd month of January, this deponent examined the paper-writing, marked with the letter B, with the original record or judgment given in such cause, and which then was and now is, as he doth verily believe, in the custody of the clerk of the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster ; and he well knows that the saïd paper-writing, marked B, contains a true copy of the saïd record or judgment ; and in testimony of his having so examined the saïd copy with the saïd original, and of its agreeing therewith, he subscribed the
name,

name, "John Darby," in manner and form as now appears thereon; he, this ponent, having now seen, and carefully perused the same.

JOHN DARBY.

2d February, 1778.

The Deposition of Thomas Stubbin.

THOMAS STUBBIN, of Acton, in the county of Middlesex, hair-dresser, aged about twenty-four years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he hath known Clotworthy Dobbin, one of the parties in this cause, about ten months; and first came to know him by seeing him in Spanish Town, in the island of Jamaica, where he and this deponent then resided, the said Clotworthy Dobbin being then just returned from England: and he hath known Mary Macnamara Dobbin, (wife of the said Clotworthy Dobbin) about fourteen months, and first came to know her by being servant to the said Francis Duffield,

Esq. then a lieutenant, and now a captain in his Majesty's fixtieth regiment of foot; and attending him when he went to see and visit the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, at her husband's house, at Spanish Town: he further saith, that when he so came to know Mary Macnamara Dobbin, the said Clotworthy Dobbin had been absent from the island of Jamaica several months, leaving his wife and their four children, in Spanish Town, aforesaid; and soon after he came to know her, a very great intimacy took place between the said Mrs. Dobbin and Francis Duffield, Esq. and they were frequently together; but he never observed them to kiss, or take indecent liberties with each other; nor did he ever hear them talk to each other in an endearing manner; nor doth he know that they ever lay together, naked and alone, in one and the same bed, at the said Clotworthy Dobbin's house, at Spanish Town, or elsewhere, within the said island of Jamaica; but he doth verily believe, that they frequently lay together, naked and alone, in one and the same bed, at the said Clotworthy

worthy Dobbin's house, at Spanish Town, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's body, and thereby committed adultery at such times; by reason that the said Francis Duffield, Esq. frequently staid from his own house all night, and when he returned home the next morning, told this deponent, that he had been at Mr. Dobbin's all night, and lay with Mrs. Dobbin, (thereby meaning the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin) and that she was a charming little bed-fellow.

He further deposes and says, that, on a day, happening in or about the month of March, 1777, the time more particularly he cannot recollect, the said Francis Duffield said to this deponent, "I have a
" secret to impart to you, which I beg
" you'll keep, for if you divulge it, it
" will be the ruin of me," or to that effect; and, upon this deponent's promising secrecy, he informed him, that he designed to take a married woman off the island of Jamaica, and asked this deponent if he could guess who it was? And this deponent, well knowing the intimacy which subsisted
between

between Francis Duffield, Esq. and Mrs. Dobbin, told him, that he supposed it was Mrs. Dobbin; and he answered, it was; and then begged the deponent not to give a hint thereof to any person, and said, that he confided more in this deponent than he did in any of his brother officers; and, in the morning of the ninth of April, 1777, the said Francis Duffield, Esq. told this deponent not to drink any thing that day, as he had something particular for him to do in the evening; and, about five or six o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, he desired this deponent to go to Mrs. Dobbin, at her house, and assist her in bringing some of her things to his house; and at the same time gave this deponent a note, directed to her, which he read, and well remembers that the purport thereof was to inform her, that she need not be apprehensive of any danger from trusting this deponent with her things, as she might put as much trust and confidence in this deponent as she could in him: and he further desired this deponent to lock up what things Mrs. Dobbin gave him, in
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the said Francis Duffield's dressing-room, in his house, and let no person whatever see them: that this deponent delivered the said note to Mrs. Dobbin, who, after reading the same, told him, that the most proper time for him to come would be about eleven or twelve o'clock that night, and she would get her things ready by that time; and desired this deponent to walk backwards and forwards until she opened her window; and accordingly he attended at the time she appointed, and she opened a window in her said husband's house, and gave him several little boxes and trunks, and desired him to carry them to the said Francis Duffield's house, and to come back again for more, and to be very cautious that no person saw them: that, after having carried them to the said Francis Duffield's house, and left them there, he returned and received other trunks, bundles, and boxes, from her, which he carried and left in the same manner; and what he so received from Mrs. Dobbin, was afterwards, by the direction of the said Francis Duffield, shipped on board
his

his Majesty's sloop Badger, then laying in Port Royal harbour, in the said island of Jamaica.

He also deposes and says, that the said Francis Duffield informed this deponent, that the twelfth day of the said month of April, 1777, was the day fixed upon for the elopement of the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin; but such elopement was prevented by the unexpected arrival of the said Clotworthy Dobbin, at his said house, on the said day: and the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin sent a negro boy to the deponent, to acquaint him of the arrival of the said Clotworthy Dobbin, and to desire him to inform the said Francis Duffield thereof, which he accordingly did.

He further deposes and says, that about nine o'clock in the evening of the said twelfth of April, the said Francis Duffield shewed this deponent a letter, which this deponent verily believes was of the proper hand-writing of the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, he this deponent then and now knowing her manner and character of
hand-

hand-writing, having seen many letters written by her to the said Francis Duffield; and having himself received several notes from her; and she thereby desired the said Francis Duffield to send her back some pillows, and a bolster, as she was afraid they would be missed by the said Clotworthy Dobbin, her husband; and this deponent, by the direction of the said Francis Duffield, delivered them to a black girl servant of Mrs. Dobbin's, to carry back to her said mistress.

He also deposes and says, that the said Francis Duffield, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, informed this deponent, that they were determined to go off together; and the said Francis Duffield declared, that he would shoot the first man who should attempt to prevent their going off together; and on the fourteenth of the said month of April, 1777, the said Francis Duffield shewed this deponent a letter, which he said he had just received from Captain Everitt, commander of his Majesty's sloop Badger, whereby he was informed, that every thing was ready for the reception of
+ Y him,

him and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, on board the said sloop, Badger, and desiring that the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin might leave a letter or note with some of her friends, signifying, that he the said Captain Everitt was ignorant of her eloping with the said Francis Duffield; that the said Francis Duffield then gave this deponent the letter, and directed him to take the same to Mrs. Dobbin, and to write a note in his name to her, to acquaint her that he was gone to prepare every thing for her reception: and to desire her to appoint a time and place for their meeting, in the evening of the said day, in order that he might then conduct her on board the said sloop; and this deponent wrote such note, and then went and delivered the same, and the said letter, to Mrs. Dobbin, who, after having read them, gave them back to this deponent, and desired him, when he returned home, to burn them both, (which he did) and said, that she could not then appoint the time or place for meeting the said Francis Duffield, but she would send a note that afternoon,

to acquaint him therewith: and, in the morning of the said day, (before the deponent so saw her, and delivered the said letter and note to her) she sent some gowns of her's, and some sheets, and other things, to the said Francis Duffield's house, with directions for the same to be immediately sent on board the said sloop Badger.

He further deposes and says, that, in the afternoon of the said fourteenth of April, 1777, the said Mrs. Dobbin's negro boy, came to the said Francis Duffield's house, in Spanish Town, with two notes from her, one of them sealed up, and directed to the said Francis Duffield; and the other unsealed, and directed to this deponent; and, in the note addressed to this deponent, she desired him to send off the things as soon as possible; and in the other note, addressed to the said Francis Duffield, (which he read to this deponent, as soon as he broke the same open) she appointed to meet him about seven o'clock in the evening of the said day, in Player's Walk, in Spanish Town: that the said Francis

Duffield informed this deponent, that he could not leave Spanish Town, until this deponent had been on board the said sloop Badger, and fetched some papers belonging to him, and which had been packed up, and sent on board the said sloop, by mistake; that this deponent accordingly went to Port Henderson, and there got into the boat belonging to the said sloop Badger, (all the wherries there having been hired by Francis Duffield, to prevent a pursuit, and such boat being then waiting there to convey the said Francis Duffield and Mrs. Dobbin on board the tender belonging to the sloop Badger) and went on board the said sloop, then laying in Port Royal harbour, aforesaid, about a league and an half distant from Port Henderson, and brought from on board the papers desired; and, as he was returning in the said boat to Port Henderson, he was hailed by the said Francis Duffield, who, together with Mr. Stone, an intimate acquaintance, and Mrs. Dobbin, were in a wherry rowed by negroes; and thereupon this deponent caused the said boat to be rowed to the said wherry,

wherry, and delivered the said papers to Francis Duffield, who then got into the said boat; and this deponent, by his directions, got into the said wherry; and, according to the said Francis Duffield's orders, the said negroes kept rowing the said wherry between Port Royal, and Port Henderson, whilst he went to Port Royal and came back again; and when he came back again, he took Mrs. Dobbin in his arms out of the said wherry, and into the said boat belonging to the sloop Badger; and then the said Francis Duffield said, he wished this deponent well, and desired him not to mention any thing he knew concerning the said elopement of Mrs. Dobbin; and she likewise spoke to the deponent to the same effect; and immediately afterwards, the said boat was, by their orders, rowed away, and they were conveyed that night on board the tender belonging to the Badger, as this deponent hath been informed, and verily believes.

He further says, that, in the month of June last, he went with an officer of the sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, to
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the house of Mrs. Ellis, in St. Alban's Street, in the said county, where he had been informed the said Francis Duffield and Mara Macnamara Dobbin, lived and cohabited together as man and wife; and they there found the said Francis Duffield, whom the said officer arrested at the suit of the said Clotworthy Dobbin, for assaulting and running away with his said wife, as this deponent hath been informed and verily believes.

He also deposes and says, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that the said Francis Duffield, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, now live and cohabit together as husband and wife, in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, in the said county of Middlesex; for he hath been to a house in the said street, kept by the said Francis Duffield, and delivered a letter addressed to the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, to a woman-servant, who said she would immediately deliver the same to her, as she was then at home, thereby meaning in the said house; and this deponent hath several times seen her in the said

Francis

Francis Duffield's chariot, driven by his coachman, and attended by his footman.

He further deposes and says, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that the said Clotworthy Dobbin had not had the carnal use and knowledge of the body of the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, since the time of her elopement with the said Francis Duffield, as herein before deposed.

THOMAS STUBBIN.

4th February, 1778.

The Deposition of Abigail Ellis.

ABIGAIL ELLIS, of St. Alban Street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, widow, aged about sixty years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, in the month of May, 1777, Francis Duffield took lodgings in this deponent's said house in St. Alban's Street, aforesaid, for a small family, which he said consisted of himself,

himself, a wife, and a servant, and they accordingly came to live and reside there; and she now well knows, that the lady, whom the said Francis Duffield said was a wife, is Mary Macnamara Dobbin, (wife of Clotworthy Dobbin) party in this cause; and she further saith, that the said Francis Duffield, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, lived and cohabited together in this deponent's house, from the time the said lodgings were taken, for about six weeks, and constantly lay together in one and the same bed, as she doth verily believe: that, for the first three weeks, this deponent looked upon, and considered the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, as the wife of the said Francis Duffield; but, at the expiration thereof, the said Francis Duffield informed the deponent that she was not his wife, but a young creature eloped from her friends; and shortly afterwards, he signified to this deponent, that she was the wife of another person; and several times, when speaking to this deponent of the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, he called her "Mistress D——," and whilst they
so

so continued in her house, she was informed by some person, but whom she cannot recollect, that the name of the lady who so lived with the said Francis Duffield, was "Dobbin:" that the said Francis Duffield and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, went into the country together, and left their said lodgings about six weeks, and then returned, and continued in such lodgings about six weeks longer; during which time they constantly lay together in one and the same bed, as she doth verily believe, there being but one bed in the chamber where they slept.

She further deposes and says, that the said Francis Duffield, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, removed from this deponent's said house to a house taken by the said Francis Duffield, in Upper Brook Street, near Grosvenor Square, in the county of Middlesex, where they have ever since lived, and still do live, as she doth verily believe: that she hath been to the said house, and seen the said Francis Duffield, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin there; that the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin,

Dobbin, in order to excuse her conduct in leaving her husband, hath, since she hath lived in Upper Brook Street aforesaid, told this deponent, that her said husband had left her for many months with a small family, and that she was young and inexperienced in life, and she had no doubt but that the said Francis Duffield would marry her.

ABIGAIL ELLIS.

5th February, 1778.

The Deposition of Mary Smith.

MARY SMITH, of Tottenham Court, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged about twenty years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that she came to know Mary Macnamara Dobbin (wife of Clotworthy Dobbin) one of the parties in this cause, in the month of May, 1777, by Francis Duffield, Esq. taking lodgings in the house of Mrs. Ellis, in St Alban's Street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster,

minster, in the county of Middlesex, with whom this deponent then lived as a servant; and his coming to live there with the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, who then passed for his wife: that soon after they came to live in such lodgings, this deponent quitted the said Mrs. Ellis's service, and hired herself as a servant to the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, who then went by the name of Duffield, and lived with her about six months as such: that, about six weeks after she so went to live with her, the said Francis Duffield was arrested by Clotworthy Dobbin, the husband of the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, for damages done to him, in running away with his said wife, from the island of Jamaica; and held to bail for a thousand pounds, as the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin told this deponent; and she hath also several times talked to this deponent about her said husband, and mentioned her having had four children by him, and that she left them in his house, on the island of Jamaica: that the said Francis Duffield, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, lodged at the house of the

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saïd Mrs. Ellis about six weeks, and then removed to a ready-furnished house on Winchmore Hill, in the county of Middlesex, where they continued about two months; and then returned to the saïd Mrs. Ellis's, and there remained about five or six weeks; and from thence removed to Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, in the county of Middlesex, where they now live and reside together": that, during the whole of the time this deponent lived with the saïd Francis Duffield, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, they cohabited together as husband and wife, and constantly lay together naked and alone in one and the same bed: and, as she doth verily believe, frequently had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and thereby committed the crime of adultery together; for she hath frequently seen them in bed together, when she hath taken away the candle at night, and given the saïd Mary Macnamara Dobbin her cloaths in the morning.

The Name or Mark X of
MARY SMITH.

7th February, 1778.

The Deposition of James Lee.

JAMES LEE, of Spanish Town, in the island of Jamaica, Esq. now residing at Miss Owen's, No. 6, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, aged about twenty-four years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he is very intimately acquainted with Clotworthy Dobbin, one of the parties in this cause, and hath so been about three years; and came so to be by visiting him frequently at his house in Spanish Town, aforesaid, and he hath known him by sight about six years; and he hath also known Mary Macnamara Dobbin, (wife of the said Clotworthy Dobbin) by sight about seven years, and came to know her by seeing her at her mother's house in Spanish Town, aforesaid, and since her marriage with the said Clotworthy Dobbin, he hath been very intimate with her; and he further saith, that, during the absence of the said Clotworthy Dobbin from his house in Spanish Town, aforesaid, in 1776, this deponent

deponent frequently called to see and visit the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, at her said husband's house, and several times saw Francis Duffield, Esq. there with her; and they conversed freely, and appeared to be very intimate with each other.

He further deposes and says, that in the month of April, 1777, the time more particularly he cannot recollect, it was currently reported in Spanish Town, that the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin was gone off with the said Francis Duffield, in the Badger Man of War; and the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin was missing from her husband's said house, when the said ship sailed: and he further saith, that he, this deponent, left the said island of Jamaica on the first of July last, and arrived in England in or about the latter end of the month of September, or the beginning of October following; and soon after his arrival, he, this deponent, having been informed where the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin lived, went to see and visit her, at the house of the said Francis Duffield,
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situate in Upper Brook Street, near Grosvenor Square, in the county of Middlesex; and then found that she lived with the said Francis Duffield, at his said house, and went by the name of Dobbin; and this deponent doth verily and in his conscience believe, that the said Francis Duffield and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, hath frequently, since she left her said husband's house, had the carnal use and knowledge of each other, and thereby committed the crime of adultery together; and the reason of such his belief is, that the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin hath, since his said arrival in England, informed this deponent, that the said Francis Duffield was exceedingly kind to her, and that she was with child by him.

JAMES LEE.

The

*24th February, 1778.**The Deposition of James Lee.*

JAMES LEE, a witness heretofore examined in this cause, attended again, and by the directions of the proctor for Clotworthy Dobbin, party in this cause, and with the knowledge of the proctor of Mary Macnamara Dobbin, party in this cause, was examined to the paper-writing, marked with the letter A, pleaded and exhibited, and which is now produced and shewn to him, he deposes and says, that, on the twenty-first of July, 1777, he collated the said exhibit, with the register book of marriages, kept for the parish of St. Catherine, in the island of Jamaica, and found the same to agree with its original entry, in the said register-book; and in testimony thereof, he subscribed the name, "James Lee," thereto, in manner and form as now appears thereon; and he lastly saith, that he doth verily believe, and is convinced in his conscience, that Clotworthy Dobbin, and Mary Macnamara
Davis

Davis, therein mentioned, and Clotworthy Dobbin, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, his wife, the parties in this cause, were, and are the same persons.

JAMES LEE.

7th February, 1778.

The Deposition of John Williams.

JOHN WILLIAMS, of Narrow Wall, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surry, gentleman, aged about twenty-five years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he is an entire stranger to Clotworthy Dobbin, and Mary Macnamara Dobbin, his wife, the parties in this cause, and never saw either of them, to his knowledge; and he further saith, that he now is, and for some time past has been, clerk to Messrs. Gregg and Pitts, attornies at law, living at Skinners Hall, on Dowgate Hill, London, who are concerned for Mr. Clotworthy Dobbin, who he appre-

hends and believes, to be one of the parties in this cause ; and, by their direction, he this day searched the bail book of Edward Willes, Esq. one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, and found that in last Michaelmas Term, bail was put in for Francis Duffield, Esq. to answer the action commenced against him by the said Clotworthy Dobbin ; and this deponent verily believes, that the said Francis Duffield, Esq. was to bail in the sum of one thousand pounds, in such action, by virtue of a judge's order for that purpose, first obtained ; by reason that he hath seen an endorsement to that effect, on the process, or writing, issued in the said cause.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a definitive sentence or decree was promulged to the following effect, *viz.* That Mary Macnamara Dobbin, after the solemnization and consummation of her marriage with Clotworthy Dobbin, being altogether unmindful of her conjugal vow, and not having the fear of God before her eyes, but moved by the instigation of the devil, did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with Francis Duffield, Esq. &c. and did thereby violate her conjugal duty, &c. it is therefore pronounced and decreed, that the said Clotworthy Dobbin shall be divorced, &c. from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Mary Macnamara Dobbin, his wife, by reason of adultery, &c.

RICHARD HEATLEY,

AGAINST

ARABELLA HEATLEY.

LIBEL given in the 6th of *December*,
1770.

THE above-mentioned libel sets forth, that Richard Heatley, of the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, in the city and diocefe of London, did, in the months of Auguft, September, and October, 1765, make his addreffes of love and courtship, in the way of marriage, to Arabella Heatley, (then Arabella Dawson, spinfter) and that, on or about the feventeenth of October, 1765, the faid Richard Heatley and Arabella Heatley, (then Arabella Dawson) were lawfully married to each other: that fuch marriage was confumma-
ted, and the parties lived and cohabited
together

together as man and wife: that Arabella Heatley, being a person of a lewd and vicious inclination, and not having the fear of God before her eyes, &c. did carry on a lewd and adulterous conversation with divers strange men, particularly with one John Jolly, and committed with them the foul crime of adultery, and thereby contracted the venereal disease, &c. the party proponent therefore prays right and justice to be done in the premises, &c.

12th December, 1770.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Henman.

ELIZABETH HENMAN, (wife of Abraham Henman) of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, aged forty-six years, deposes and says, that she well knows Richard Heatley, and Arabella, his wife, the parties in this cause, and hath known them for upwards of six years last past, that she came first to know Richard Heatley, before their marriage, by his coming to visit one
Mr.

Mr: Croft, a wine-merchant, in Mark Lane, to whom he was clerk; who lodged at the deponent's house, at Sydenham, in the county of Kent, upwards of six years ago: that she came first to know Arabella Heatley, by her being with Mr. Croft; and which said Mr. Croft is brother-in-law to Arabella Heatley: and this deponent further saith, that, in the summer of the year 1769, Richard Heatley, and Arabella, his wife, lodged at the deponent's house, at Sydenham, and continued to lodge with her for some months; and during that time, Richard Heatley, upon all occasions (as far as ever appeared to the deponent) behaved with great tenderness and affection to his wife, Arabella Heatley; and appeared to be very fond of, and attentive to her; and, as far as this deponent ever knew or heard, Richard Heatley is a person of a sober and virtuous life and conversation, and no ways addicted to the company of loose women; and as such a person she believes he is generally reputed by his neighbours, &c.

She

She further depofes and fays, that John Jolly, whom the deponent believes is brother-in-law to Mr. English, late partner to Richard Heatley, came twice in the courfe of the fummer of the year 1769, to the deponent's houfe at Sydenham; and, at one of the faid times, dined with Richard Heatley, and Arabella, his wife: and this deponent faith, that, fome time in or about the month of September, 1769, this deponent was with Richard Heatley, at his houfe in Philpot Lane; and ſhe remembers that it was of a Saturday; and the faid Arabella Heatley was then at the deponent's houfe, at Sydenham; and the faid Richard Heatley took the deponent into his parlour, and produced two letters of the hand-writing of Arabella Heatley, and which letters the deponent underſtood and believes were wrote by her to John Jolly; but this deponent did not then fee the direction on fuch letters, as ſhe now beſt recollects; and he the faid Richard Heatley told this deponent, that the faid Arabella Heatley, his wife, had given him the foul diſeaſe:



M^{rs} Heatly confessing to her Husband her Intimacy with Cap^t Jolly.

*See Trials for Adultery N^o 25 pa. 1. &c
Published as the Act directs by S. Bladon Sep 30, 1780.*

and on the next day, being Sunday, this deponent of her own accord mentioned to Arabella Heatley, that she had seen letters that she had wrote to the said John Jolly : and the said Arabella Heatley seemed much concerned, and fell into a flood of tears ; and she then confessed and acknowledged to this deponent, that, one day, when the said John Jolly was at dinner with her, in Philpot Lane, she told the said John Jolly, that she was going to a limner to sit for her picture, and that the said John Jolly should say, that if it was no interruption he would go with her ; and that they accordingly went together to a limner's, in Fleet Street : and that after they had done at the limner's, the said John Jolly told her that he had a little business to do further on, and that he would not detain her five minutes ; and that she accordingly went with him ; and he took her to a bagnio, but did not say where ; and that a waiter came to the door with a napkin under his arm ; and that, as soon as she got within the door, it was shut to, and the passage was dark : and that he the said

John Jolly should tell her, that she must commit herself to his mercy; that it was to no purpose, for that if she screamed out nobody would come to her assistance: and at such time the said Arabella Heatley told this deponent, that it was the first time that the said John Jolly had ruined her; and the said Arabella Heatley expressed herself to this deponent, in words to that or the like effect; whereby this deponent understood and believes, that the said John Jolly had lain with her, or had the carnal use and knowledge of her body; but the said Arabella Heatley did not mention to this deponent the time when such transaction happened.

She further deposes and says, that, whilst Richard Heatley, and Arabella, his wife, lodged at the deponent's house, at Sydenham, some time the latter end of August, 1769, John Jolly was with them at their lodgings; and in a few days afterwards, Richard Heatley, having (as she believes) discovered the criminal conversation that was going on between his wife and the said John Jolly, and found the letters that she had

had written to him, declined coming to the deponent's house; and the said Arabella Heatley continued there alone: and this deponent remembers afterwards going into her apartments, and seeing there a gallipot of electuary, and a box of pills, which the deponent believes she took for the foul disease; in consequence of the information the deponent had received from Richard Heatley, her husband.

To the exhibits, or paper-writings, marked with the letters C and D, she deposes and says, that the said exhibits are the letters which the said Richard Heatley shewed to her at his house in Philpot Lane, as by her deposed of; and that she hath seen Arabella Heatley write letters whilst she lodged at her house, but the deponent did not take particular notice of her writing: and that, whilst she was at Gloucester, the deponent received a letter from her; but she is not well acquainted with her manner and character of hand-writing: but having now seen, and carefully perused the said exhibits, marked C and D, she saith, that the letters seem to her to be

much like the writing in the letters received by her from Arabella Heatley at Gloucester; and that therefore she does believe, that the contents of the said exhibits, marked C and D, and the postscript to that marked D, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing of the said Arabella Heatley: and that she believes, that Arabella Heatley, who wrote the said exhibits, or letters, and superscribed that marked D, and Arabella Heatley, (party in this cause) to be one and the same person: and that by the words, *Mr. Jolly*, mentioned in the said exhibit, marked C, and Jolly, mentioned in the said exhibit, marked D, and John Jolly, junior, mentioned in the superscription upon the said exhibit, marked D, was meant and intended the aforesaid John Jolly, and no other person: and that, by the letters, or signature, *Mr. H.* in the said exhibit, marked C, in the last line but one of the said exhibit, was meant and intended Richard Heatley, her husband, party in this cause, and no other person whatever.

She

Arabella Heatley.

She further deposes and says, that, referring herself to her deposition already made, as to the confession of the said Arabella Heatley to this deponent, in or about the month of September, 1767, she cannot further depose.

To the exhibit, or paper-writing, marked with the letter E, she deposes and says, that having seen the said exhibit, marked E, that, for the reasons by her before given, as to her belief of the said Arabella Heatley's hand-writing, to the exhibits, marked C, and D, that she does believe the whole series and contents of the said exhibit, marked E, the name, A. Heatley, thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and that by the words, "Jolly, and scoundrel," therein mentioned, was meant and intended the said John Jolly, before-mentioned: and that Arabella Heatley, whom she believes wrote, subscribed, and sent the said letter, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, is one and the same person.

She further deposes and says, that Arabella Heatley, left the deponent's house at Sydenham, some time the latter end of November, 1769; and from thence went to Gloucester, as this deponent verily believes, and whilst she continued at the deponent's house, after Richard Heatley had declined coming to Sydenham, she wrote several letters to her husband, and such letters were sent by a porter belonging to Richard Heatley, who brought letters from him to her.

To the exhibit, or paper-writings, marked from the letter F, to the letter R, both inclusive, she deposes and says, that, referring to her aforegoing deposition, that she does believe that the whole series and contents of the said several exhibits, and the names, A. Heatley, thereto subscribed, to be of the proper hand-writing and subscription of the said Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and that Arabella Heatley, whom she believes wrote the said exhibits, or letters, and subscribed, and superscribed such of them, as appear to be subscribed, or superscribed; and Arabella
Heatley,

Heatley, party in this cause, and Richard Heatley, to whom the said letters were wrote and sent, and Richard Heatley, party in this cause, to be the same person, and that by the words, or expressions, “A villain, curses on him, seduced me from you,” mentioned in one of the said exhibits, marked G, she, the said Arabella Heatley, meant and intended the said John Jolly, before-mentioned; and further she cannot depose, save that there is something wrote underneath the letter, or exhibit, marked I, which does not appear to her to be of the hand-writing of the said Arabella Heatley.

ELIZABETH HENMAN.

9th February, 1771.

The Deposition of Wortham Hitch.

WORTHAM HITCH, of the Inner Temple, London, gentleman, aged twenty-two years and upwards, to all the articles of the said allegation, and to the paper-writing,

writing, or exhibit, marked with the letter A, exhibited in the said allegation, he deposes and says, that he well knows the said exhibit to be a true copy of a verdict, obtained by Richard Heatley, one of the parties in this cause, against John Jolly, the younger, in his Majesty's court of King's Bench; by reason that he did, on or about the fifteenth of this present month of February, examine the said exhibit with the original roll, at the nisi prius office, Gray's Inn, with a clerk of the said office; and did to the said exhibit, subscribe his name, which he now viewing, well knows to be of his own handwriting: and that the said exhibit is the same which he examined as aforesaid, and hath been faithfully extracted from the records of the said court of King's Bench; and agrees with its original now remaining therein.

He further saith, that he doth believe that Richard Heatley, the plaintiff, mentioned in the said exhibit, marked A, and Arabella Heatley, therein also mentioned, as the wife of the said Richard Heatley; and

and Arabella Heatley, his wife, parties in this cause, were and are the same persons : and that John Jolly, the younger, therein mentioned as the defendant, and John Jolly, the younger, mentioned in the proceedings in this cause, was, and is the same person.

WORTHAM HITCH.

9th February, 1771.

The Deposition of William Dawson.

WILLIAM DAWSON, of the town of Cardiff, in South Wales, Esq. aged twenty-seven years, deposes and says, that he is own brother to Arabella Heatley, (wife of Richard Heatley) one of the parties in this cause, and is now, and hath for upwards of ten years past been intimately acquainted with the said Richard Heatley, who is, in the deponent's opinion, and was at the time of his marriage with this deponent's sister, Arabella Heatley, a person of a sober and virtuous life and conversation, and no ways addicted to the company

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of loose women : and hath always since his marriage, been remarkably fond of, and tender, and affectionate to her, and made her a most excellent husband ; and ever behaved towards her with the utmost conjugal love and fidelity, as the deponent hath in very many instances seen : and never was, as the deponent doth verily and in his conscience believe, guilty of a breach of his marriage vow ; and for such a person, Richard Heatley was looked upon by every one of his neighbours, friends, and acquaintance.

To the two paper-writings, or exhibits, marked with the letters C and D, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that, in the beginning of August, 1769, the deponent, being then lately come out of Wales, was at the house of Mrs. Gough, at Camberwell, on a visit to one Mr. Harris : that, about the aforesaid time, Richard Heatley, party in this cause, came to this deponent at Camberwell, and shewed him the said letters, marked C and D, informing him that Arabella Heatley, his wife, had had a criminal correspondence, and committed adultery with the said Richard Heatley's

Heatley's particular friend and acquaintance, Captain John Jolly: that Richard Heatley, at that time, appearing much distressed and agitated in his mind, on account of the ill behaviour and adulterous conversation of his wife, the deponent offered to go, and did go, the next morning to Arabella Heatley, who lodged at that time at Sydenham, in the county of Kent: that, on the deponent's coming to the lodgings of his said sister, at Sydenham, he found her lying upon her bed, appearing to be greatly distressed and disordered in mind: that, on the deponent's making her acquainted with what her husband had informed him, the said Arabella did confess to this deponent, that she had had criminal intercourse with the aforesaid John Jolly; and that she, and the said John Jolly had been together in a coach, which had set them down at a house; which, from the account she gave the deponent, he doth apprehend to have been Haddock's bagnio, in Covent Garden; and that they went in at the back door: and she farther confessed to this deponent, that

the said John Jolly, telling her that whilst she was in the bagnio, he had her in his power, and it was in vain for her to resist, she had consented to his desires; or she then expressed herself in such words, or to the like effect: adding farther, that the said John Jolly was a villain: and the deponent further saith, that he is very well acquainted with the manner and character of hand-writing of Arabella Heatley; and he now viewing the said letters, marked C and D, saith, that he doth verily believe the whole bodies thereof, and the postscript to that marked D, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing and superscription of Arabella Heatley, party in this cause: and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote both the said exhibits, and superscribed the said exhibit, marked D, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was, and is one and the same person: and that by the words, “Mr. “Jolly,” mentioned in the said exhibit C, and “Jolly,” mentioned in the said exhibit D, and “John Jolly, junior,” mentioned in the superscription, upon the said exhibit

exhibit D, was meant and intended the said John Jolly, several times mentioned in the said libel, and in this deposition, and no other person : and that by the letters or signature, “ Mr. H.” in the said exhibit C, and the letter H, in the last line but one of the said exhibit D, the said Arabella Heatley meant and intended the said Richard Heatley, her husband, party in this cause, and no other person whatever.

He further deposes, that some time in the month of August, 1769, aforesaid, Mr. Thomas English, who was then a partner with Richard Heatley in his business, told this deponent, that John Jolly had said, that the said Arabella Heatley had so frequently come to his lodgings, and behaved so indecently, by sometimes coming to bed to him, that he was thereby induced to have criminal connection with her.

To the exhibit, marked E, he deposes and says, that, a few days after Arabella Heatley had confessed to this deponent, her having committed adultery with the
said

saïd John Jolly, as before set forth; the deponent having some reason to think that she continued to see the aforesaid John Jolly, did write to her about that subject, and did receive the aforesaid exhibit, marked E, in answer to his saïd letter; and the deponent now viewing the saïd exhibit, marked E, saith, that it is the same he received as aforesaid; and that the name, "A. Heatley," thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, as also the whole series and contents of the saïd exhibit, are, as the deponent verily believes, all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and that by the words, "Jolly, and scoundrell," therein mentioned, was meant and intended the saïd John Jolly before-mentioned; and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote and subscribed, and sent the saïd letter; and Arabella Heatley, (party in this cause) is the same person.

To the several paper-writings, or exhibits, marked from the letter F to R, both inclusive, he saith, that he verily believes the whole series and contents thereof, and the

the names, A. Heatley, thereto subscribed, were, and are of the proper hand-writing and subscription of Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote all the said letters, and subscribed, and superscribed such of them as appear to be subscribed, or superscribed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and Richard Heatley, to whom the said several letters were wrote, and Richard Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same persons; and that by the words, or expressions, "A villain, curses on him, seduced me from you," mentioned in the exhibit, marked G, the said Arabella Heatley, meant and intended the said John Jolly, several times mentioned in the said libel, and in this deposition.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

The

*5th January, 1771.**The Deposition of Susan Gray.*

SUSAN GRAY, of Philpot Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, London, spinster, aged twenty years and upwards, deposes and says, that, in the month of March, 1767, the deponent went to live as a servant in the family of Richard Heatley, and Arabella Heatley, his wife, parties in this cause; and hath continued ever since, and now is in the aforesaid service: that Richard Heatley, is in the deponent's opinion, a person of a very sober life and conversation: and, as the deponent verily believes, no ways addicted to the company of loose women; but always remarkably fond of, indulgent, and attentive to his said wife Arabella Heatley; and at all times behaved towards her with the utmost conjugal love and affection, and fidelity; and, as the deponent verily believes, never was guilty of a breach of his marriage vow: and for such a person, the said Richard Heatley was always esteemed
to

to be, by his neighbours, friends, and acquaintance: and the said Richard Heatley, and Arabella Heatley, were, in the deponent's opinion, a very happy couple.

To the exhibit, marked B, she deposes and says, that from several conversations the deponent hath had with the said Arabella Heatley, and from the indecent familiarity she hath seen her take with one Captain Chapman, who frequently came to the aforesaid Richard Heatley's house, in Philpot Lane; she, the deponent, looked upon, and doth believe the said Arabella Heatley to be a person of a lewd and vicious inclination: that, from the latter end of the year, 1767, till about the month of June, 1769, Captain John Jolly, who is brother-in-law to Mr. English, the said Richard Heatley's late partner in his business of a wine-merchant, and an intimate acquaintance of Richard Heatley, used to come almost daily (except such times as he was not in England) to the said Richard Heatley's house; when the said John Jolly and Arabella Heatley used to take frequent opportunities of being alone

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together :

together : and the said Arabella, at such times as the said John Jolly hath come to the said Richard Heatley's, and which he most frequently did at the times the said Richard Heatley was from home, did always send the deponent or any servant out of the room ; and the said John Jolly hath, when the said Richard Heatley was out of town, frequently remained from five or six o'clock in the afternoon, till twelve or one o'clock at night : that, upon the deponent's going into the room, at such times as the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly have been alone together, the said Arabella appeared to be very much confused, as did also the said John Jolly ; and the said Arabella's clothes looked extremely tumbled ; and her handkerchief and cap, at some of the times, were almost off : and particularly about the second of April, 1768, (to the best of the deponent's remembrance as to the time) the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly did, about nine o'clock in the morning, go out together from the said Richard Heatley's house, in a post-chaise to Woolwich, as the postillion did, on his return,

return, inform this deponent; and came back in the said chaise at about six o'clock in the afternoon: that the said Richard Heatley was then in Berkshire; that the said John Jolly remained that evening alone with the said Arabella Heatley till between twelve and one o'clock: that, about eleven o'clock, this deponent went into the room where they were; and on her coming in, the said Arabella appeared extremely confused, and her cloaths were much tumbled, and her handkerchief and cap almost off: that the said Arabella Heatley hath frequently, as she hath informed this deponent, received letters from John Jolly; and did some time in or about the month of June, 1769, read part of a letter to this deponent, which she said was from the aforesaid John Jolly, wherein it was mentioned, that the said John Jolly had been upon Sydenham Common, according to appointment, and was surprized she did not meet him: that he waited for her two hours upon the common, and then went to the Greyhound at Sydenham, to dry himself, he being quite wet through, and

not having a dry thread about him, by reason of his standing on the common so long in the rain: and this deponent farther saith, that she doth believe that John Jolly, who wrote and subscribed the said exhibit, marked B, and John Jolly, mentioned in the aforesaid libel, and Mrs. Heatley, to whom the said exhibit, or letter, is wrote and addressed, and who received the same, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, were, and are the same persons: and that by the words or expressions, “How much more so then from a lovely
“fair, under whose roof I have received
“the strongest marks of a permanent
“one,” appearing in the said letter, the said John Jolly meant and alluded to the criminal conversation that had been carried on between him and Arabella Heatley.

She further says, that some time in or about the month of April, or May, 1769, (but more particularly as to the time she cannot depose) the aforesaid John Jolly came to Richard Heatley's about four o'clock in the afternoon; that Richard Heatley was at that time not at home; and

and the said John Jolly saying he had not dined, the said Arabella Heatley ordered dinner for him, and afterwards went and changed her clothes: that when the said John Jolly had dined, at about five o'clock, an hackney coach having been called to the door, the said John Jolly and Arabella Heatley got therein; the said Arabella having first directed this deponent to tell her husband, in case he came home, that she was gone to his friend's Captain Conway's, in Tower Street: that Arabella Heatley came home about eleven o'clock that evening, with her husband, Richard Heatley; and did the same evening inform this deponent, in the presence of Henrietta Lawrence, who was then, and still is nursery-maid in the said Richard Heatley's family, that she and the said John Jolly, had that afternoon taken three different hackney coaches, from her house to Catherine Street, in the Strand, to prevent any body from knowing where they went to: and that she thought herself very lucky in getting back to Captain Conway's by eight o'clock, and before her husband came

came there : and that the said John Jolly had brought her to Captain Conway's, in Tower Street, and there took his leave ; or she expressed herself in such, or the like words.

To the two paper-writings, or exhibits, marked with the letters C and D, pleaded and exhibited, she saith, that in or about the beginning of June, 1769, the deponent and the said Henrietta Lawrence, the nursery-maid, did observe the said Arabella Heatley to take medicines and pills in private ; sometimes as soon as she got up, and at other times before she went to bed, and always secretly from her husband ; and the same were brought into the house by the said John Jolly, as the said Arabella did afterwards (on her removing to lodgings at Sydenham) inform this deponent, who waited and attended upon her : that, about the middle of the said month of June, 1769, the said Richard Heatley, finding himself to be infected with the venereal disorder, (which the deponent doth verily and in her conscience believe, to have been given him by the said Arabella, his wife,
and

and for which disorder she had then for some time taken the aforesaid medicines and pills) was seized with strong and violent convulsion fits, to which he had never been subject: that, about the middle of June, the said Arabella removed to Sydenham, the said Richard Heatley remaining in town; that whilst the said Arabella was at Sydenham, she wrote several letters to John Jolly, who came frequently to visit her there, and privately conveyed medicines to her proper for the aforesaid disorder, which she took secretly: that the said Arabella Heatley, whilst at Sydenham, aforesaid, did inform this deponent, that the afore-mentioned Mr. English had taken out of Mr. Jolly's coat-pocket the aforesaid exhibits, marked C and D, purporting to be letters from her to the said John Jolly, and delivered them to her husband: which said exhibits, or letters, the deponent now viewing, saith, that by reason of her being well acquainted with the said Arabella's hand-writing, having often seen her write, she doth verily believe the whole contents thereof, and postscript

to that marked D, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing of the said Arabella Heatley; and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote both the said exhibits, and superscribed that marked D, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was, and is the same person; and that by the words, "Mr. Jolly," mentioned in the exhibit, marked D, and "John "Jolly, junior," mentioned in the superscription, upon the said exhibit D, was meant the said John Jolly in the aforesaid libel, and in this deposition mentioned, and no other person; and that, by the letters or signature, M. H. in the exhibit C, and the letter H, in the last line but one, of the said exhibit D, the said Arabella Heatley meant the said Richard Heatley, her husband, party in this cause, and no other person whatever.

To the exhibit, marked E, she says, that she hath heard Arabella Heatley express very great affection and regard for the said John Jolly, while she was at Sydenham, when speaking of him, and did confess to Mrs. Henman, (at whose house she lodged) that

that she had committed adultery with the said John Jolly; and expressed to the said Mrs. Henman, as the said Mrs. Henman hath informed this deponent, the greatest affection for him; and said, that notwithstanding all that had happened, (meaning the discovery made by the said Richard Heatley of her criminal correspondence with the said John Jolly) that if she had the same opportunities, as she before had, she was afraid she should again be guilty with him, (meaning that she should again commit adultery with him;) and the deponent now viewing the said exhibit, marked E, purporting to be a letter from Arabella Heatley, to her brother, Mr. Dawson, saith, that she doth verily believe the whole contents thereof, the name, A. Heatley, thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper handwriting and subscription of Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and that by the words, "Jolly, and scoundrel," therein mentioned, was meant the said John Jolly, in the said libel, and herein before-mentioned; and that Arabella Heatley who

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wrote and subscribed the said letter, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was, and is the same person.

To the paper-writings or exhibits, marked from letter F to R, both inclusive, she deposes and says, that she doth verily believe the whole contents of the several exhibits which are now produced and shewn to her, and the names, “A. Heatley,” thereto subscribed, were of the proper hand-writing and subscription of Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and that Arabella Heatley who wrote all the said letters, and subscribed, and superscribed such of them as appear to be subscribed and superscribed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and Richard Heatley, to whom the said exhibits or letters were wrote and sent, and Richard Heatley, party in this cause, were, and are the same persons: and that by the words, or expressions, “A villain, curses on him, who seduced me from you,” mentioned in the exhibit G, the said Arabella Heatley meant the said John Jolly, several times mentioned in the said libel, and this deposition:

tion : and she further saith, that the said Arabella Heatley did, in the beginning of October, 1769, leave her lodgings at Sydenham, aforesaid, and went to live or reside at the city of Gloucester.

SUSAN GRAY.

5th February, 1771.

The deposition of Henrietta Lawrance.

HENRIETTA LAWRANCE, (wife of Thomas Lawrance) of Philpot Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, London, aged twenty-two years and upwards, deposes and says, that, in the month of January, 1769, the deponent was hired as a wet-nurse by Arabella Heatley, (wife of Richard Heatley) party in this cause, and went to her house accordingly, in Philpot Lane, to suckle and have the care of a child, the said Arabella Heatley had then very lately been delivered of: that the deponent hath ever since lived, and now doth live in the family of the said

Richard Heatley, and hath the care of the said child, which the deponent believes to be the third child the said Arabella Heatley hath had by the said Richard Heatley, her husband: that the deponent always looked upon, and doth verily believe the said Richard Heatley to be a person of a very sober and virtuous life and conversation, and not in the least addicted to the company of loose women, but during the time she hath known him, always shewed the greatest fondness and attention to his wife, and behaved to her with the utmost conjugal love and fidelity: and, as the deponent doth verily and in her conscience believe, never was guilty of a breach of his marriage vow: and for such a person the said Richard Heatley is reputed to be, by his neighbours, friends, and acquaintance.

She further says, that she always looked upon, and doth verily believe the said Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, to be a person of a very lewd and vicious inclination; and extremely fond, and hardly ever happy unless in the company of men; and that she always contrived to be alone
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with any gentleman who came to the said Richard Heatley's house ; and used to take frequent opportunities of being in private with one Captain Chapman : and the deponent hath seen her behave in a free and indecent manner with him, at such times as her husband hath been from home : that Captain John Jolly, who is brother-in-law to one Mr. English, the said Richard Heatley's late partner, and a very intimate acquaintance of the said Richard Heatley's, used to take every opportunity of coming to the said Richard Heatley's house ; and being alone from the afternoon, till twelve or one o'clock in the morning, with the said Arabella Heatley, at such times as the said Richard Heatley hath been absent from home : that, whenever the said John Jolly came to the said Arabella Heatley, and which was almost daily, the deponent, and the child she hath the care of, were immediately sent out of the room ; and on her coming in again upon any business, she used most frequently to find the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly very much confused ; and the said Arabella's
clothes

clothes and head-dress very much tumbled, and her handkerchief near off; and particularly one evening, in the beginning of the month of April, 1769, (the said Richard Heatley being in Berkshire) the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly having returned from Woolwich, whither they went in a post-chaise to spend the day, the deponent going into the room where they were alone, rather abruptly, the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly appeared greatly confused, and started up from their chairs, which were quite close together; and the said Arabella's clothes were exceedingly tumbled, and her handkerchief and cap almost off: and the deponent further saith, that she doth verily and in her conscience believe, that the said Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, and John Jolly, had then the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and committed the crime of adultery; and had likewise, at several of the times they were alone together in the evenings, and during the absence of the said Richard Heatley
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aforesaid, also committed the said crime of adultery together.

She further says, that, in or about the month of May, 1769, (but the particular day the deponent cannot now recollect) the said John Jolly came about four o'clock in the afternoon to the said Richard Heatley's house, he, the said Richard Heatley being then from home; that the said John Jolly having dined there, and the said Arabella Heatley having dressed herself afresh, a coach was ordered to be called; and, about a quarter of an hour before five o'clock in the afternoon, the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly got therein: the said Arabella, at that time, giving directions to Susan Gray, in this deponent's presence, to tell her husband, in case he came home, that the said Arabella was gone to Captain Conway's, who lives in, or near Tower Street: that about eleven o'clock that evening, the said Arabella, and the said Richard Heatley came home together; but before the said Arabella went to bed, she came into the kitchen, and told the said Susan Gray, and this deponent;

ponent, and, as the deponent believes, Elizabeth Porter, (the cook) that the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly had been into an house in Catherine Street, in the Strand, which she took for a tavern; and that they had taken three different hackney coaches from Philpot Lane, in their way thither, to prevent any one knowing where they went to; and that they had got back again between seven and eight o'clock to Captain Conway's, in Tower Street: and that it was the luckiest thing in the world she had just got in before her husband came; and that she was afraid Miss Conway should mention that she was then but just come; or the said Arabella Heatley expressed herself in such or the like words: from all which, and from the gay and loose behaviour of the said Arabella, the deponent doth verily believe, that she and the said John Jolly had that afternoon committed the crime of adultery.

She further says, that some time in the month of June, 1769, the deponent and the said Susan Gray, did observe the said Arabella Heatley to take medicines and
pills

pills in private, sometimes at night, and sometimes in a morning; which medicines and pills were brought into the house privately, and secretly, as well from the said Richard Heatley, as from all his servants: that the deponent and the said Susan Gray suspected that the said Arabella Heatley took the said pills and medicines unknown to her husband, for the cure of the venereal disease, which they then verily believed she had contracted; and had given to the said Richard Heatley, her husband, by reason of the loose and adulterous conversation she had carried on with the said John Jolly as aforesaid, and with other men; and also because she did, for near a fortnight after she had taken the medicines aforesaid, keep the shirts of her said husband from going to wash, till she herself first washed them in part: and till she had so done, the said shirts were always locked up, which she never did till the said month of June.

To the exhibits marked C and D, she says, that she doth, from the reasons aforesaid, verily and in her conscience believe,

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that Arabella Heatley did, in the said month of June, infect her husband with the venereal disease, and that the said Richard Heatley did apply to Mr. Eldridge, a surgeon, about the middle of the said month of June, 1769, to know what was the matter with him: and on Mr. Eldridge's informing him that his disorder was the venereal disease, the said Richard Heatley would not believe the same; as he knew his own innocence as to any connection with any woman but his wife, the said Arabella Heatley; and as he had the highest opinion of her honour and virtue: that very soon after his application to Mr. Eldridge, and when he found that his said wife had given him the said disorder, he fell into strong and violent convulsion fits; to which, as far as the deponent knows, he had never been subject: that the deponent doth believe, that, as soon as he was in some measure recovered from his fits, he did accuse his wife, the said Arabella Heatley, with having been guilty of adultery, and infecting him with the venereal disease; and that she did upon her
knees

knees confess the same ; but the deponent was not present in the room at that time ; although she heard her master, while she was in the kitchen, talking very loudly, and as if in a great passion ; and also her mistress crying very much : and the deponent farther saith, that, after the confession of the said Arabella Heatley, she was sent by her husband to Sydenham, whilst he remained in town, and was attended at his house by Mr. Eldridge aforesaid, for the said disorder ; and also by Mr. Gregory, a surgeon ; and was frequently subject to fits : that whilst the said Arabella was at Sydenham, she confessed to this deponent that she had the venereal disorder, and that John Jolly, who used to come to see her, procured medicines for her, and that he was her only friend : and also said, she was sorry her husband, (meaning the said Richard Heatley) was ill with the said distemper, for that he was a good man and greatly injured : and the deponent farther saith, that she doth verily believe the whole contents of the said exhibits C and D, and the postscript to that marked D.

and the superscription thereon (being now produced and shewn to her) were and are of the hand-writing of the said Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; she, the deponent, having often seen her write; and that Arabella Heatley who wrote both the said exhibits, and superscribed that marked D, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was and is the same person: and that by the words, "Mr. Jolly," in the exhibit C, and "Jolly," in the exhibit D, and "John Jolly, junior," mentioned in the superscription upon the exhibit D, was meant the said John Jolly, in the afore-said libel, and herein mentioned, and no other person; and that by the letters or signature, "Mr. H." in the exhibit C, and the letter "H," in the last line but one of the exhibit D, the said Arabella Heatley, meant the said Richard Heatley, her husband, and no other person whatever.

To the exhibit marked E, now produced and shewn to her, she saith, that she doth verily believe the whole contents of the said exhibit, the name, "A. Heatley," thereto

thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper handwriting of Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and that, by the words, “Jolly,” and “scoundrel,” therein mentioned, was meant the said John Jolly, before-mentioned; and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote the said exhibit or letter, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was and is the same person.

She further says, that she remembers that Mr. William Dawson, who is own brother to the said Arabella Heatley, did about the latter end of July, or beginning of August, 1769, come to Sydenham, to his said sister.

To the several paper-writings, marked from letter F to R, both inclusive, now shewn to the deponent, she saith, that the said Arabella Heatley left her lodgings at Sydenham, in the beginning of the month of October, 1769, and then went to reside at Gloucester, from whence, (as the deponent verily believes) she wrote several letters to her husband, which the deponent and her fellow-servants have at different times

times taken in from the general post-man; and which are included in the said exhibits, or paper-writings, marked from F to R, both inclusive: and the deponent farther saith, that she doth verily believe, the whole series and contents thereof respectively, and the names, "A. Heatley," thereto subscribed, were and are of the proper hand-writing and subscription of the said Arabella Heatley: and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote all the said letters, and subscribed and superscribed such of them as appear to be subscribed and superscribed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and Richard Heatley, to whom the said several letters were wrote and sent, and Richard Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same person: and that by the words or expressions, "A villain, curses on him, seduced me from you," mentioned in the exhibit G, the said Arabella Heatley meant the said John Jolly, several times before-mentioned.

She further says, that she doth verily and in her conscience believe, that since
the

the said Mr. Eldridge acquainted the said Richard Heatley, that the disorder he complained of was the venereal disease, as before-mentioned, the said Richard Heatley hath not had the carnal use or knowledge of the body of the said Arabella Heatley, his wife.

HENRIETTA LAWRANCE.

5th February, 1771.

The Deposition of Quarles Harris.

QUARLES HARRIS, of Crutched Friars, London, merchant, aged forty-three years and upwards, deposes and says, that he is brother-in-law to Arabella Heatley, (wife of Richard Heatley) party in this cause, he having married her sister, and hath known and been acquainted with the said Arabella for seventeen years, and hath also known and been intimately acquainted with the said Richard Heatley, ever since the said Richard Heatley's marriage with the said Arabella, which is between five
and

and fix years ago: that the deponent doth verily and in his conscience believe, that the said Richard Heatley was, at the time of his marriage with the said Arabella, and ever since hath been, and now is a person of a very sober and virtuous life and conversation, and no ways addicted to the company of loose women, but ever remarkably fond of, and attentive to his wife; and hath ever since his marriage behaved towards her with the utmost conjugal love and fidelity: that the deponent hath been frequently out, upon parties of pleasure, with the said Mr. Heatley in other company, since his said marriage, when he hath always, as well at those times as at all others, shewed himself to be a sober and virtuous person: and the deponent farther saith, that he doth also verily and in his conscience believe, that the said Richard Heatley never was guilty of a breach of his marriage vow, and that there never was a better husband living than the said Richard Heatley, and as such he was always esteemed to be, by his neighbours, friends, acquaintance, and others.

To the paper-writing or exhibit, marked B, he deposes and says, that he always thought the said Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was a person of a lewd and vicious inclination; that the deponent from the time of the said Richard Heatley's marriage with the said Arabella, to this present time, used to go to the said Richard Heatley's house three or four times in a week, or oftener, and hath at very many of the said times found his sister-in-law, the said Arabella Heatley, and Capt. John Jolly, alone together; and frequently, when the said Richard Heatley hath been out of town, and engaged in his business of a wine-merchant, the deponent hath seen the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly alone together, the said John Jolly hath behaved with much more freedom, both in his conversation and behaviour, than was proper from a bachelor to a married woman; and in the deponent's presence, used continually to call her, "My dear, My angel," and such like expressions; that, at one of the times they were alone together, and some time in the year

1769, but more particularly as to the time the deponent cannot now speak, the deponent came into the room, when the said John Jolly did, in the deponent's presence, set himself at the said Arabella Heatley's feet, kissed her hand, and called her his sweet angel, or some such name; that, from the behaviour aforesaid, and the great freedoms which the deponent hath very frequently seen, and from the opinion the deponent had of the lewd disposition of the said Arabella Heatley, he did at that time in his own mind think, that there was a criminal connection and acquaintance carried on between the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly; and further to the said articles he cannot depose, save that he doth believe, that by the words or expressions, "How much more so then
" from a lovely fair, under whose roof I
" have received the strongest marks of a
" permanent one," appearing in the aforesaid exhibit, marked B, the said John Jolly meant and alluded to the criminal conversation and adultery that had been
carried

carried on (as the deponent believes) between him and the said Arabella Heatley.

He further says, that he doth verily believe, that the said Richard Heatley did not in the least suspect the criminal intercourse which the said John Jolly carried on with the said Arabella Heatley, his wife, but did, in the month of May, 1769, procure a freight for the said John Jolly's ship, the Delawar; which ship was consigned to the deponent's house at Oporto.

He further says, that, some time in August, 1769, as the deponent best recollects, Richard Heatley informed the deponent, that his wife had given him the venereal disease, and had confessed the same, and laid it upon John Jolly; and also told this deponent that he had taken lodgings for her at Sydenham: that Richard Heatley was, to the deponent's knowledge, frequently attacked with fits, occasioned (as the deponent verily believes at that time) by his distress of mind, on account of his wife's misconduct; and was reduced almost to death's door, by the said venereal disease

ease and fits; and was attended by Mr. Gregory, a surgeon: and the deponent, now viewing the said exhibits, C, and D, further saith, that Mr. English, who was a late partner with Richard Heatley, did, on or about the twenty-third of August, 1769, tell this deponent, that he had delivered the said paper-writings, or exhibits, to Richard Heatley, and which the said Mr. Heatley had, on or about the eighth or ninth of the said month, shewed to this deponent: he further saith, that he verily believes the whole contents thereof, and the postscript to that marked D, and the superscription thereon, were and are all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of Arabella Heatley, the deponent having very often seen her write: and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote both the said exhibits, and superscribed that marked D, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, is one and the same person; and that by the words, "Mr. Jolly," in the exhibit C, and "Jolly," in the exhibit D, and "John Jolly, junior," in the superscription upon the exhibit

exhibit D, was meant the said John Jolly, in the said libel, and herein before-mentioned, and no other person; and that by the letters or signature, "Mr. H," in the exhibit C, and the letter "H," in the last line but one of the exhibit D, the said Arabella Heatley meant Richard Heatley, her husband, and no other person whatever.

He further saith, that he doth verily believe the said exhibit, marked E, (now shewn to him) to be all of the proper hand-writing of Arabella Heatley; as also the name, "A. Heatley," thereunto subscribed; and the superscription thereon; and that by the words, "Jolly and scoundrel," therein mentioned, was meant the said John Jolly; and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote and subscribed the said exhibit or letter; and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was and is the same person.

He further saith, that some time in August, 1769, and after the eighth or ninth days of the said month, this deponent met John Jolly, father of the before-mentioned

mentioned John Jolly, in Cornhill, who acquainted this deponent, that he was greatly concerned at what had passed between his son and Arabella Heatley, meaning thereby the aforefaid adulterous conversation they had carried on together, and that his said son had behaved so villainously, that he should never take any further notice of him; or words to that or the like effect: and the deponent also saith, that a few days after, he met the said John Jolly, the father, a second time, in Cornhill, when he told the deponent, that his son had confessed his having lain with the said Arabella Heatley, but that she had seduced him; and that it was not his son who had given her the foul disease: and the deponent further saith, that, on or about the twenty-third of the said month of August, 1769, the aforefaid Thomas English, who is brother-in-law to the said John Jolly, junior, came to the deponent's house, by the order and direction of the said John Jolly, (as the said English declared to this deponent) as arbitrator, on behalf of his said brother; the said Ri-

chard Heatley having appointed the deponent as his arbitrator, in order to determine and settle what the said John Jolly should do as a recompence to the said Richard Heatley, for having had criminal connections and committed adultery with his wife : at which time, the said English declared to this deponent, that the said John Jolly, junior, had confessed to him, that he had lain and committed adultery three different times with the said Arabella Heatley, twice at a bagnio, and once at the said Jolly's lodgings ; but that the said Jolly had also declared to the said English, that he had not given her the foul disease : and this deponent further saith, that, in the beginning of October, 1769, the said Arabella Heatley went to reside at the city of Gloucester, in lodgings which were provided for her through the means of this deponent : from whence she wrote several letters to her husband, which he generally shewed to the deponent about the time that he received them.

He further saith, that he doth verily believe the several paper-writings, marked
from

from letter F to R, both inclusive, to be several of the letters wrote by the said Arabella Heatley, to, and received by the said Richard Heatley; many of which the said Richard Heatley shewed to the deponent on his receipt of them, as before-mentioned; and that the whole contents thereof respectively, and the names, “A
“Heatley,” thereto subscribed, were and are of the proper hand-writing and subscription of the said Arabella Heatley: and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote all the said letters, and subscribed and superscribed such of them as appear to be subscribed and superscribed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and Richard Heatley, to whom the said letters were wrote and sent, and Richard Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same persons: and that, by the words or expressions, “A villain, curses on him, seduced
“me from you,” in the exhibit G, the said Arabella Heatley meant the said John Jolly, junior.

He further says, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that, since the
said

said Richard Heatley's finding that his disorder was the venereal disease, as before-mentioned, he hath not had the carnal use or knowledge of the body of the said Arabella Heatley, his wife.

QUARLES HARRIS.

10th January, 1771.

The Deposition of Wentworth Gregory.

WENTWORTH GREGORY, of Rood Lane, in the parish of St Dionis Back Church, London, surgeon, aged sixty-one years, deposes and says, that he hath known and been intimately acquainted with Richard Heatley, and Arabella Heatley, his wife, for about three years past, they living in the deponent's neighbourhood, and frequently visiting this deponent and his family: that the deponent doth verily believe, and ever since his acquaintance with Richard Heatley, party in this cause, always looked upon him to be a person of a very sober and virtuous

† H h life

life and conversation, and not in the least addicted to the company of loose or bad women: but, as the deponent verily believes, remarkably fond and attentive to his wife, Arabella Heatley, party in this cause; and behaved to her with the utmost conjugal love and fidelity; and never was, as the deponent doth verily believe, guilty of a breach of his marriage vow, and was as good and affectionate an husband as ever lived; and as such, as the deponent believes, was reputed to be amongst all his neighbours, friends, acquaintance, and others.

He further says, that some time about the middle of June 1769, the deponent was sent for to attend Richard Heatley at his house in Philpot Lane, near Fenchurch Street; that the deponent accordingly went and found him in a strong and violent convulsion fit: whereupon he let him blood; and, having given him some drops, desired him to send for an apothecary: that, about a fortnight afterwards, the deponent was again sent for to him, whom he then also found in a strong convulsion fit; but the
deponent

deponent did not chuse then to bleed him, suspecting that some trouble or disorder of mind, then unknown to this deponent, was the occasion of the aforesaid fits. He further saith, that on or about the eighth of August, 1769, the said Richard Heatley sent for this deponent and desired him to examine him touching a venereal disorder, which the said Richard Heatley said had been given him by his wife; meaning the said Arabella Heatley, party in this cause: and further said, that he had been under the care of another surgeon, but still found himself very bad, and therefore desired this deponent to give him his assistance, and to cure him: that the deponent did then examine him, and found that he had the venereal disease, which shewed itself in a discharge or running; whereupon the deponent took him under his care, and cured him of the said disease within the space of three months.

He further saith, he doth verily believe, that the occasion of the aforesaid convulsion fits in the said Richard Heatley, were owing solely to the distraction of mind he was un-

der, by his wife having given him the said venereal disease.

WENTWORTH GREGORY.

12th January, 1771.

The Deposition of John Shaw.

JOHN SHAW, of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, in the county of Surry, surgeon, aged thirty years, saith, that he hath known, and for upwards of four years past, been intimately acquainted with John Jolly, who was in the year 1768 master of the merchant ship Delawar, in the Leghorn trade, and is acquainted with his manner and character of hand-writing, having seen him write; and having now viewed the said paper-writing, or exhibit, marked B, saith, that he doth verily believe the whole body and contents thereof, and the name "John Jolly jun." thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of the said John Jolly: and that John Jolly, who
wrote

wrote and subscribed the said letter, and John Jolly articulate, and Mrs. Heatley, to whom the said letter is wrote and addressed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same persons: and that by the words and expressions, "How much more so then from
" a lovely fair, under whose roof I have
" received the strongest marks of a permanent one," appearing in the said letter, or exhibit, B, the said John Jolly meant and alluded to the criminal conversation and adultery, which the deponent believes had been carried on between him and the said Arabella Heatley.

He further says, that, in or about the month of July or August last, the said John Jolly asked this deponent, (who was just returned from the East Indies,) in conversation, if the deponent had heard of his affair with the aforesaid Arabella Heatley, that, on the deponent's informing him he had heard it, John Jolly said to this deponent, that she, meaning the said Arabella Heatley, had seduced him, and did, on the very morning that he was to leave England,
come

come by seven o'clock to his lodgings in Fenchurch-street, before he was up, when she behaved in such a manner to him, that no man of any sensibility could resist, or expressed himself in such or the like words; but did not mention more particularly the time that the said Arabella Heatley came to his lodgings; but the deponent doth imagine it to have been in the month of July 1768, the said Jolly being about that time ready to leave England, on a voyage to Leghorn.

He further saith, that from the said conversation with John Jolly, he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that the said John Jolly and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, had committed the crime of adultery together.

JOHN SHAW,

The

14th January 1771.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Potters.

ELIZABETH POTTERS, of Chiswell Street, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripple-gate, in the county of Middlesex, widow, aged thirty-seven years, saith, that in or about the month of November 1768, the deponent went to live as a cook in the family of Richard Heatley, and Arabella Heatley, his wife, parties in this cause; and remained in their service till September 1769: that, during the said time, the said Richard Heatley appeared to this deponent to be, and was, as she verily believes, a person of a very virtuous and sober life and conversation, and no ways addicted to the company of bad women, but kept very good hours, and was, as far as the deponent saw, remarkably fond of his wife, the said Arabella Heatley; and in the deponent's opinion was a most indulgent and faithful husband. The deponent further saith, that she and her fellow-servants, used to look upon the aforesaid Arabella Heatley to be a person of a loose and vicious disposition, and very fond of the company of men,
hardly

hardly ever having any female visitors : that the person who used the oftenest to visit her, while the deponent lived in the said service, was John Jolly, who is, as the deponent believes, brother-in-law to Mr. English, the said Richard Heatley's late partner : that the said John Jolly frequently came to see, and hath been alone with the said Arabella Heatley, when Richard Heatley, her husband, hath been from home, or out of town : that the deponent doth verily believe, that, at such times as the said Arabella Heatley and John Jolly hath been alone together, they have taken indecent familiarities and liberties with each other ; by reason that one day, in or about the month of May 1769, Richard Heatley being from home, the said John Jolly came to visit the said Arabella Heatley, at the said Richard Heatley's house ; and was, as the deponent believes, then for a considerable time alone with her in the dressing-room up one pair of stairs, with the door shut ; and whilst they were so together, the deponent (it then being almost tea-time in the afternoon) went up stairs with the tea-things in her hand ; that, upon her opening

opening



Dodd delin.

Goldar sculp.

Captain Jolly and M^{rs} Heatly surprised by the Maid.

See Trials for Adultery N^o 26, page 61.

18. Nov^r. 1780, by S. Bladon.

opening the door, she found John Jolly and Arabella Heatley sitting very close together, and one of his hands round the said Arabella Heatley's neck, and the other in her bosom : that, upon their seeing this deponent, they started from each other, and appeared in the greatest confusion, and the said Arabella Heatley's handkerchief and apron were very much tumbled, as were also her cloaths, as the deponent believes : but the deponent was so much confused herself, at seeing her mistress and Mr. Jolly in the aforesaid situation, that she very quickly sat down the tea-things, and ran out of the room : the deponent further saith, she doth believe that John Jolly who wrote the aforesaid exhibit or letter marked B, and John Jolly articulate, and Mrs. Heatley, to whom the said letter is wrote and addressed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same persons ; and that by the words or expressions " How
" much more so then from a lovely fair
" under whose roof I have received the
" strongest marks of a permanent one," appearing in the said letter, the said John

I i

Jolly

Jolly meant and alluded to the criminal conversation and adultery that had been carried on, as the deponent believes, between him and the said Arabella Heatley.

She further saith, that to the best of her recollection, some time in the month of April or May, 1769, the aforesaid John Jolly and Arabella Heatley did, about four o'clock in the afternoon, go out together in a hackney coach ; but further to the said article she knows not to depose, save, that she doth believe, that her master, Richard Heatley, dined that day at a tavern in Bishopsgate Street.

She further says, that the deponent and her fellow-servants, did, about the month of June, 1769, suspect that Mrs. Heatley had some venereal distemper, and had communicated the said distemper to her husband, by reason that the said Arabella Heatley did not deliver the dirty shirts of her husband to be washed as usual, till she had herself first washed them out in part, and kept them locked up till she had so done : that, about the said time, or soon after, as the deponent can best recollect, Mr. Heatly was seized with a strong and violent

violent convulsion fit, to which, as the deponent believes, he had never been before subject, and was attended in the said fit by one Mr. Gregory, a neighbouring surgeon, and particular acquaintance of the said Mr. Heatley's, and his wife, who let him blood, and ordered him to bed.

She further says, that, some time in the month of August, 1769, but the deponent cannot be more positive as to the time, Mr. Heatley sent the said Arabella, his wife, from his house in London to Sydenham, in the county of Kent, he himself continuing at his London house, where he was confined for a considerable time with the said venereal disorder, as the deponent believes it to have been, and was attended by the aforesaid Mr. Gregory, as well in his said disorder, as in the fits which he had, previous to his sending his said wife to Sydenham, as aforesaid ; and which fits, the deponent does verily and in her conscience believe, were occasioned by his distress of mind, on account of his wife's misconduct, and giving him the said disorder.

She further saith, that she doth believe, that Arabella Heatley, who wrote both the said exhibits, and superscribed the exhibit D, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was and is the same person; and that by the words "Mr. Jolly," in the exhibit C, and "Jolly," in the exhibit D, and "John Jolly, jun." in the superscription, in the exhibit D, was meant and intended the articulate John Jolly, and no other; and that by the letters or signature, "M. H." in the exhibit C, and the letter "H," in the last line but one of the exhibit D, the said Arabella meant and intended the said Richard Heatley, her husband.

To the exhibit marked E, pleaded in the twentieth article, she saith, that she doth believe, that by the words, "Jolly" and "scoundrel," in the said exhibit mentioned, was meant and intended the afore-said John Jolly; and that Arabella Heatley, who wrote the said exhibit or letters, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, was and is the same person.

To the several paper-writings or exhibits, marked from letter F, to R, both
3 inclusive,

inclusive, she says, that she doth verily believe, that Arabella Heatley, who wrote all the said letters, and superscribed such of them as appear to be subscribed, or superscribed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, and Richard Heatley, to whom the said several letters were wrote, and Richard Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same persons : and that by the words or expressions, “ A villain, curses “ on him, seduced me from you,” in the exhibit G, the said Arabella Heatley meant and intended the articulate John Jolly, before-mentioned, and no other person.

She further says, that she doth verily believe, that, since the said Richard Heatley found he had the venereal disease, as before-mentioned, he hath not had the carnal use of the body of the said Arabella Heatley, his wife, but hath always avoided seeing her, or being in her company.

The Mark ✂ of

ELIZABETH POTTERS.

18th January, 1771.

The Deposition of Ann Adams.

ANN ADAMS, wife of James Adams, merchant, of the parish of Camberwell, in the county of Surry, aged thirty-nine years, deposes and says, that about four or five years ago, she became acquainted with Arabella Heatley and Richard Heatley, her husband, parties in this cause, by means of their taking an house in Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street, London, almost opposite to this deponent's house, in Rood Lane, aforesaid, where she about that time lived: that the deponent used occasionally to call in, and pay frequent visits to Mrs. Heatley, while they were neighbours in Rood Lane: that some time in or about the month of May, 1769, as the deponent can best remember as to the time, she went to pay a morning visit to Mrs. Heatley, who had then removed to a house in Philpot Lane; and, on her entering the dining-room of the said Richard Heatley's house, she found the said Arabella Heatley, and a gentleman, who was a stranger to the deponent, but

but whom she believes to have been the articulate John Jolly, sitting very close together, and one of the said John Jolly's hands, upon, or in one of the said Arabella Heatley's hands, and his other hanging carelessly down by his side, and he seemed to be in a supplicating affectionate posture: that, upon the deponent's entering the room, the said John Jolly seemed confused, and started and seated himself on his chair, which he did not on the deponent's entrance entirely sit upon, owing to the supplicating posture he was then in: that the said John Jolly then took his leave in about five minutes, and the deponent stayed some time afterwards with the said Arabella Heatley.

ANN ADAMS.

19th January, 1771.

The Deposition of Daniel Eldridge.

DANIEL ELDRIDGE, of Mile End, Road, in the county of Middlesex, surgeon,
aged

aged twenty-seven years, deposes and says, that he hath known and been acquainted with Richard Heatley, party in this cause for about four years past ; that, about the middle of June, 1769, the said Richard Heatley applied to this deponent for his advice, as a surgeon, he having, as he told the deponent, something, the nature or cause of which he was entirely ignorant of : that the deponent did then examine him, and found that his disorder was the venereal or foul disease, which appeared and shewed itself in a very great and virulent discharge, or running, together with two or three shankers : that the deponent immediately told the said Richard Heatley, that his disorder was the venereal disease ; whereupon, he said the deponent must certainly be mistaken, for that he knew his own innocence as to any connection with any woman but his wife, Arabella Heatley, party in this cause ; and that he had the highest opinion of her honour and virtue, and that, as he had not had any connection with any woman, but his said wife, the said disorder could not be the venereal disease, for he

was

was sure his wife would not have behaved in such a manner to him : but this deponent still insisting that it was the venereal disease, Mr. Heatley then declared to him, that his wife must have given him such disorder ; repeating, that he had never had any carnal intercourse with any woman but her, since his marriage, which the deponent doth verily and in his conscience believe to be true, from his well knowing the said Richard Heatley to have been a sober and virtuous person, and a most excellent and faithful husband: that the said Richard Heatley was under the deponent's care for three or four months for the said disorder, after which time he applied to Mr. Gregory, a surgeon, and during the time the deponent attended him, he always appeared to be in the greatest affliction of mind, owing to the aforesaid distemper, which, as the deponent doth verily believe, had been given him by the said Arabella Heatley.

DANIEL ELDRIDGE.

*5th February, 1771.**The Deposition of John Jolly.*

JOHN JOLLY, the elder, of the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, merchant, aged seventy-three years, to the paper-writing, or exhibit, marked with the letter B, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that he hath known and been acquainted, but not intimately, with Richard Heatley, and Arabella Heatley, his wife, for about four years past: that the articulate John Jolly is son to this deponent; and, in the year 1768, was master of the merchant ship, Delawar, in the Leghorn trade; and was, as the deponent believes, in the month of July, in the said year 1768, with the said ship at Exmouth, in the county of Devon, and then destined to Leghorn, in Italy; and the deponent now viewing the said paper-writing, or exhibit, marked B, farther saith, that he very well knows the manner and character of hand-writing, and subscription of his son, John Jolly, and doth
verily

verily believe the whole body and contents of the said exhibit B, and the name, "John Jolly, junior," thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of the said John Jolly: and that John Jolly, who wrote the same, and Mrs. Heatley, to whom the same appears to be wrote, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same persons.

He further saith, that the deponent's son, the said John Jolly, is brother-in-law to one Mr. English, who was a partner with the said Richard Heatley in his business, and that his said son thereby came to be acquainted with the said Richard Heatley and Arabella Heatley, his wife, parties in this cause.

To the several exhibits pleaded and exhibited, he saith, that he doth not know or recollect any of the matters or facts, save that he remembers meeting the said Richard Heatley, party in this cause, in Cornhill, but the time he cannot recollect; further than it was, as he believes, in the year 1769, when the said Richard Heat-

ley, in a very angry and passionate manner, said, that his son (meaning the deponent's son, the aforesaid John Jolly, junior) had given his wife, (meaning the said Arabella Heatley, party in this cause) the foul disease, and that he had thereby got the same, and was very much poxed: that the deponent then replied to the said Richard Heatley, and said, that it could not be his son, who had given the said Arabella Heatley the foul disease, as he was well assured that his son had not had that distemper; and the deponent then turning himself to one Mr. Needy, who was at that time with the deponent, asked him if the said John Jolly had had the said disease, when the said Mr. Needy, who was then, and had been with the said John Jolly, in the capacity of a surgeon, on board the said John Jolly's ship, for upwards of two years past, declared most solemnly to the said Richard Heatley, upon his honour, that he was certain the said John Jolly, junior, had not all that time, nor had had the foul disease: upon which the said deponent told Mr. Heatley, that he was
thereby

thereby in his own mind convinced, that his son, the said John Jolly, junior, had not given the said Arabella Heatley the venereal disease, and that the deponent did therefrom also believe that his son had not had any criminal connection with her, the said Arabella.

JOHN JOLLY.

8th April, 1771.

The Deposition of Thomas English.

THOMAS ENGLISH, of Clink Street, in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, in the county of Surry, founder, aged twenty-nine years, to the paper-writings, or exhibit, marked with the letter B, pleaded and exhibited, and produced and shewn to the deponent, he saith, that he very well knows Richard Heatley and Arabella Heatley, his wife, parties in this cause, the deponent having been a partner with Richard Heatley, in his business of a wine-merchant, for about two years;
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but which said partnership was dissolved about the autumn in the year 1769; and also well knows, and is acquainted with John Jolly, who is brother-in-law to the deponent: that the said John Jolly was about the time articulate, in the month of July, 1768, as the deponent believes, but cannot be positive as to the time, with his ship at Exmouth, in the county of Devon; which ship was then destined to Leghorn, in Italy.

He further saith, that he is very well acquainted with the manner and character of hand-writing of the said John Jolly, having very often seen him write, and that he doth verily believe the whole body and contents of the said exhibit, marked B, and the name, "John Jolly, junior," thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of the said John Jolly; and that John Jolly articulate, who wrote the said exhibits, or letter, and Mrs. Heatley, to whom the same is wrote and addressed, and Arabella Heatley, party in this cause, were and are the same persons.

He

He further saith, that, about the month of April, 1769, the afore said John Jolly returned from his voyage from Leghorn, as the deponent believes, but cannot be positive as to the time.

He further saith, that the said John Jolly used, about the same time articulate, to come continually to the said Richard Heatley's house; and there was, and for some time had been, a great friendship and intimacy subsisting between the said John Jolly and Richard Heatley, and Arabella Heatley, parties in this cause.

He further deposes and says, that, some time about the middle of June, 1769, the deponent and Richard Heatley being alone together, in the counting-house of the said Richard Heatley's house, the deponent observed a watch, which the said Richard Heatley then had, and drew out of his fob, to be very much changed and tarnished in its colour on the outside case; which was, as the deponent believes, a yellow metal one, but then appeared whitish: that the deponent then said to Mr. Heatley, in a joking manner, if you
was

was not a married man, I should think you were poxed: to which the said Richard Heatley, replied, (knowing that the deponent alluded to the watch being changed in its colour on the outside case) the watch has not been worn by me for some time; when he immediately put it up, seemingly much confused: that the deponent then said, somebody must have worn the watch who had been taking mercury; or the deponent, and the said Richard Heatley, expressed themselves in such or the like words.

He further saith, that, about six weeks or two months after the aforesaid conversation between the deponent and the said Richard Heatley, the aforesaid Arabella Heatley went to lodgings belonging to her, and the said Richard Heatley, at Sydenham in Kent.

To the two paper-writings, marked C and D, pleaded and exhibited, and shewn to the deponent, he saith, that, some time in or about the beginning of August, 1769, the deponent, observing the said Richard Heatley, his partner, to be very uneasy,
and

and much disturbed in his mind, did, about the said time, ask him the cause of it, when Mr. Heatley, with much emotion said to this deponent, "My wife," meaning the aforesaid Arabella Heatley, "hath poxed me, and that villain, "Jolly," meaning the said John Jolly, "is the cause of it," or words to that effect: and, at the said time, requested this deponent to see him righted in such an injury: that, in the afternoon of the said day, the deponent came again to the said Richard Heatley, the deponent having a house in which he lived, in Fenchurch Street, and brought with him two letters, which he shewed to the said Richard Heatley, and which said letters the deponent had found, amongst many others belonging to the said John Jolly, who lived in the deponent's house: and the deponent further saith, that he searched among the said John Jolly's papers, which lay open in his room, by reason that the said Richard Heatley had accused this deponent with being privy to a criminal correspondence, which he then said was

† L 1 carrying

carrying on between his wife and the said John Jolly: and the deponent further saith, that he cannot take upon himself to say, that the letters he delivered to Mr. Heatley, as aforesaid, and the aforesaid paper-writings, marked C and D, are the same, by reason that he took very little notice of them at that time; and is not sufficiently acquainted with the handwriting thereof; and that the same appearing to be wrote in a female hand, was the cause of the deponent's giving them to the said Richard Heatley, as aforesaid.

He further saith, that, some time in the month of August, 1769, and after the accusation made by Richard Heatley, touching the said John Jolly's poisoning Mr. Heatley's wife, the deponent related such conversation to John Jolly, and taxed him with the said charge; and with carrying her to a bagnio, as the said Richard Heatley had mentioned to this deponent; whereupon the said John Jolly did most solemnly and absolutely deny the said charge to be true; that, about two or three months afterwards, the deponent (who had

had then lately returned from the country where he had been on business) met the aforefaid Richard Heatley, in Leadenhall Street, who asked kindly after the aforefaid John Jolly, and faid to this deponent, that he was very forry for having fo precipitately accused him with giving his wife the venereal difeafe; for that he was perfectly convinced it was not the faid John Jolly who had fo done, and that he would be glad to fee him, as he wanted his affiftance towards obtaining a feparation from his wife, as ſhe defired it equally with himſelf; or he expreſſed himſelf in ſuch or the like words.

THOMAS ENGLISH.

20th April, 1771.

The Deposition of John William Jay.

JOHN WILLIAM JAY, waiter at
the Sword Blade coffee-house, in Birchin
Lane, aged twenty-six years, says, that he
well knows Richard Heatley, party in this
L 1 2 cause,

cause, and also John Jolly, junior, they having both for several years past frequented the Sword Blade coffee-house, of which this deponent hath been waiter upwards of ten years : and he further saith, that he has often seen Mr. Jolly write in the said coffee-house, and very well knows his manner and character of hand-writing and subscription ; and having now carefully viewed the said paper-writing, or exhibit, marked with the letter B, saith, that he doth verily believe the whole body and contents thereof, and the name of John Jolly thereto subscribed, and the superscription thereon, to be all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of the said John Jolly.

To the two paper-writings, or exhibits, marked with the letters C and D, and now produced and shewn to the deponent, he saith, that John Jolly, junior, from the time of his frequenting the Sword Blade coffee-house, which is now upwards of ten years, used always to have his letters directed for him, and left at the said coffee-house, which letters the deponent
used

used to take care of and deliver to the said John Jolly ; or in case he was out of town, the deponent at such times hath delivered his letters to one Mr. Needy, who was a particular friend of the said John Jolly, and the surgeon of his ship : and the deponent now viewing the said exhibit, marked C and D, further saith, that he well remembers it being brought by the penny-post, and otherwise wrote in the same sort of hand as the said exhibits, and which said letters the deponent hath, at different times within these two years, delivered to the aforesaid John Jolly : and the deponent observing the superscription on the exhibit, marked D, saith, that he doth believe the said exhibit D, to have been one of the letters the deponent hath delivered to the said John Jolly, junior, as aforesaid.

JOHN WILLIAM JAY.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witneffes in this cause, a definitive sentence or decree was promulged to the following effect, viz. that Arabella Heatley, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, being altogether unmindful of her conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with John Jolly, the younger, and did thereby violate her conjugal duty : it is therefore pronounced and decreed, that Richard Heatley, ought by law, to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Arabella Heatley, his wife, &c. and they are divorced and separated accordingly.

DOROTHY ARNOLD,

AGAINST

JOHN ARNOLD.

LIBEL given in the 10th of *December*,
1767.

IN the above-mentioned libel, Dorothy Arnold, wife of John Arnold, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, sets forth, that she was, and is of a mild, affable and obliging temper, and of a very modest and sober carriage and behaviour, and of a religious and virtuous life and conversation, and hath at all times since her intermarriage with John Arnold, behaved herself towards him with great duty and respect, and as a dutiful wife: that the said John Arnold, unmindful of his conjugal vow, and being of a surly, cruel, morose, passionate, and violent temper, and of a lewd, vicious,

vicious, and debauched disposition, hath forsook the company and conversation of his wife, contracted an adulterous conversation with divers lewd women, and hath at several times very cruelly beat and abused the said Dorothy Arnold; at the same time making use of very indecent and opprobrious language, and many dreadful threats and execrations towards her: that, in the month of April, 1767, he the said John Arnold, still continuing unmindful of his conjugal vow, and being instigated by the devil, and his own carnal lust and inclination, contracted a lewd, scandalous, and adulterous acquaintance with one Margaret Wood; and in the month of November following, took a lodging for himself and her at the house of Peter Horsey, in Cold Bath Fields, in the county of Middlesex, where they passed by the name of Jackson, and pretended to be man and wife; and continued to live and lodge there as man and wife, from the beginning of November, till the month of April, constantly laying together in one and the same bed, naked and
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alone, and committed the foul crime of adultery: that the said John Arnold entirely withdrew himself from the bed of his said wife, and would not even permit her to eat at table with him, or to come into his presence, but kept her confined in a back room in his house, and would not suffer any victuals to be carried to her till after he and the family had dined: that, in the evening of the twenty-ninth of November last, she, the said Dorothy Arnold, when her husband was in bed, went into his bed-chamber, and with the greatest mildness and humility, asked him, by what means she was so unhappy as to have lost his affection, and what she should do to regain it? Whereupon the said John Arnold immediately started from his bed, and knocked the said Dorothy down to the ground with his double fists, and then and there continued to beat, kick, and cruelly use her, till the persons in the house ran up to her rescue: that, while the said Dorothy Arnold was confined in the said back-room, John Arnold ordered the servants in the house not to pay her

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any respect, or mind any thing she said : that the said John Arnold endeavoured to prevail on divers persons to commence an intrigue with his said wife, and frequently declared he would give an hundred pounds to any man that would debauch her, or fifty pounds to any person that would bring him news of her death : that, on account of the blows, wounds, bruises, kicks, and other ill treatment of the said John Arnold, and the pain and torment occasioned thereby, the said Dorothy Arnold was, and is reduced to a very ill state of bodily health, and, on account of such cruelty, the cohabitation of the said John Arnold is become so dangerous, that she cannot any longer, without manifest danger of her life, cohabit with the said John Arnold, nor render him conjugal rites ; and she the said Dorothy Arnold hath not rendered him conjugal rites, or lived with him at bed and board since the month of October, 1766 : that the said John Arnold doth not allow the said Dorothy Arnold any maintenance ; and in order to prevent her from receiving any credit or relief
whatsoever,

whatsoever, did, since the commencement of this suit, (to wit) on the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth days of September last, cause an advertisement to be inserted in the Daily Advertiser, in the words and figures following :

“ Whereas Dorothy Arnold, the wife of
 “ John Arnold, hath agreed to live *sepe-*
 “ *rate* and apart from me, and I do allow
 “ her a separate maintenance ; this is to
 “ caution all persons not to give her any
 “ credit on my account, as I will not pay
 “ any debts she shall contract.

“ JOHN ARNOLD,

“ Watch-Maker,

“ in Devereaux Court.

“ September 23, 1767.”

The said Dorothy Arnold therefore prays, that she may be divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said John Arnold, her husband, by reason of the cruelty and adultery by him committed, and that

the said John Arnold may be condemned in the expences of this suit and alimony.

It is further set forth, in the Consistory Court, that the said John Arnold acquires annually six hundred, five hundred, or four hundred pounds, after payment of his rent and wages to his servants: that, after payment of his debts, he is worth eight hundred, six hundred, or, at least, five hundred pounds.

12th January, 1768.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Hawkes.

ELIZABETH HAWKES, of Leather Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, spinster, aged thirty-seven years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, some time in the month of April last, she went to live as a servant with John Arnold, party in this cause, at his house in Devereux Court, in the Strand, and by that means came to be acquainted with him; that she continued to live with him for about three months; that

that once, during that time, the said John Arnold sent the deponent with a message to Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the other party in this cause, at her lodgings in Devereux Court, aforesaid; by which she became acquainted with the said Dorothy Arnold; and, after the deponent left the said John Arnold's service, she used frequently to meet Dorothy Arnold at an acquaintance of her's and the deponent's in Clement's Inn, and from that time became well acquainted with, and used to visit the said Dorothy Arnold; and she verily believes her to be a very sober, honest, and virtuous woman: and this deponent further saith, that, whilst she so lived with the said John Arnold, a woman, who used to go by the name of Wood, lived in the same house with him, and therefore the deponent looks upon the said John Arnold as a wicked man, and of a debauched disposition.

She further deposes, that, some time in the month of April last, Margaret Wood came to the said John Arnold's house in Devereux Court; and, at times, continued
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in the house for a week, and sometimes a fortnight together : and the deponent further saith, that when the said Margaret Wood laid in the said John Arnold's house, she verily believes she laid in the same bed with the said John Arnold, and that they had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies ; for the deponent used to make but one bed for them, and hath in such bed observed that two persons had lain together, and particularly observed that a woman had lain in such bed, and appearances that a man and a woman had lain therein : and the deponent further saith, that one night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the said Margaret Wood not being very well, John Arnold came down stairs in his shirt, with his breeches only on, and fetched something out of the parlour ; and the deponent thereupon carried a candle up stairs into the said John Arnold's room, and then observed the said Margaret Wood in bed, and the rest of the said John Arnold's clothes in the same room : and the deponent further saith, that, when she went out of the room, the

saïd John Arnold locked the door, and, as this deponent verily believes, went into bed to the saïd Margaret Wood ; and the deponent verily believes, at such times the saïd John Arnold had the carnal use and knowledge of her body : and she further saith, that sometimes she used to wash the saïd Margaret Wood's linen, and by appearances thereon, the deponent believes the saïd Margaret Wood had miscarried some short time before.

She further deposes and says, that she believes the saïd Dorothy Arnold hath not, since the month of April last, lived or cohabited with the saïd John Arnold, and further she cannot depose.

The Mark X of
ELIZABETH HAWKES.

12th January, 1768.

The Deposition of Sarah Horsey.

SARAH HORSEY, wife of Peter Horsey, of Cold Bath Fields, in the parish of
St.

St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, aged forty-four years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, in the month of November, 1766, a woman, who told the deponent her name was Jackson, came to the deponent's house in Cold Bath Fields, and hired of this deponent a lodging in the second floor; and told this deponent, that such lodging was for herself and husband, and that they were newly married: and in the evening of the same day, a man, whom the deponent well knows to be John Arnold, party in this cause, having several times since been at his house in Devereux Court, came to her said house in Cold Bath Fields; and the said John Arnold, who then went by the name of Jackson, and the said woman who told the deponent her name was Jackson, but whose name she hath heard and believes is Wood, continued to live in the deponent's house for upwards of six months, as man and wife; and, as the deponent verily believes, constantly lay together in one and the same bed, and had the carnal use and knowledge of
of

of each others bodies : and this deponent further saith, that she hath frequently carried chocolate, in a morning, to the door of their bed-chamber, and hath heard them in bed together ; and the said woman got out of bed, and come to the door with her under petticoat only on, and she hath heard her afterwards get into bed, and hath seen the said John Arnold in bed, when the said woman was in the room, and appearing as just risen from bed : and this deponent further saith, that they continued to live as man and wife in her said house, and to lay in one and the same bed, till the month of May following, when they left the deponent's house, and went home to the said John Arnold's house in Devereux Court, as this deponent heard and believes : and the said woman, to the best of the deponent's remembrance, told the deponent she was going to live in Devereux Court, near Temple Bar ; and further she cannot depose.

SARAH HORSEY.

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*14th January, 1768.**The Deposition of James L'Argeau.*

JAMES L'ARGEAU, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, peruke-maker, aged forty-six years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he hath known, and been well acquainted with John Arnold, and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the parties in this cause, for upwards of six years last past, by their living in Devereux Court in the Strand, where the deponent during that time, and now does reside; that he used frequently to dine and sup with them, and the said John Arnold constantly owned and acknowledged the said Dorothy Arnold as his wife, and she him as her husband, and they were so generally believed to be by all their neighbours; and they had a daughter, whom they acknowledged to be their lawful child; whose name, to the best of his remembrance, was Chrissy: and the deponent further saith, that, in his opinion, the said Dorothy Arnold is of a soft and easy temper, and a sober and virtuous woman

woman; and whenever the deponent hath been in company with them, she appeared to behave as any man would wish to have a wife: and the deponent further saith, that the said John Arnold appeared to him to be a passionate man, but he looks upon him to be a good tempered man.

He further deposes and says, that, when he hath been at dinner with the said John Arnold, he hath enquired where Mrs. Arnold, his wife, was, and the said John Arnold then declared, that the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife, should never eat, drink, or sleep with him more; and hath several times expressed himself to that effect, when the deponent hath been in his company: and he further saith, that, to the best of his remembrance, about the beginning of December, 1766, Dorothy Arnold sent to the deponent, and desired his advice what she should do to prevent her husband's bad treatment, and she then appeared to be very much beat, and her head was swelled, and there was a cut through her lip, which she told the deponent was done by the said John Arnold, her husband.

He further depofes and fays, that he hath feveral times heard the faid John Arnold declare, that he would give a hundred guineas, or a hundred pounds, to catch a man in bed with the faid Dorothy Arnold, his wife: and this deponent further faith, that, on or about the firft day of April laft, he was at the faid John Arnold's houfe, when fome converfation paffed about his parting with his wife; and he infifted that ſhe ſhould go and live in the country, and not return to town; and faid he would allow her twenty pounds a year, which the faid Dorothy Arnold accepted of; and on the fifth day of April following, he was prefent when he paid her ſome money upon account, and in the evening of the ſame day, ſhe came to take her leave of the deponent, and, as he believes, ſet off that night for the country.

He further depofes and fays, that ſome time in the month of July laft, or thereabouts, Dorothy Arnold drank tea with the deponent's wife, and complained to the deponent, and told him that ſhe was diſtreſſed for money, and the deponent
adviſed

advised her to apply to her husband for the same; and while they were sitting together, the said John Arnold came out of his house, and thereupon the said Dorothy Arnold immediately went out of the deponent's house and followed the said John Arnold into the Temple; that they soon returned back, and the said John Arnold went into his house, and the said Dorothy Arnold attempted to follow him in; but the said John Arnold would not suffer her to go in, pushed her away, and shut the door upon her; that she continued some time knocking at the door, but could not get admittance.

He further deposes and says, that, from the declarations of the said John Arnold, and the said Dorothy Arnold having lived separate from him since April last, he believes that she hath not cohabited with him for upwards of a year last past.

He further deposes and says, that, some time in the month of September last, or thereabouts, he twice read an advertisement in the Daily Advertiser, the effect of which was, that the said John Arnold thereby

thereby cautioned all persons not to give the said Dorothy Arnold credit on his account, and further he cannot of his own knowledge depose.

JAMES L'ARGEAU.

14th January, 1768.

The Deposition of Mary Raitt.

MARY RAITT, of Crane court, Fleet Street, in the parish of St. Dunstan, in the West, London, spinster, aged twenty-two years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that she hath known and been acquainted with John Arnold, and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the parties in this cause, for upwards of five years last past; and so became acquainted with them, by living with them as a servant, in which capacity she continued with them for upwards of four years, and during that time they constantly owned and acknowledged each other as husband and wife, and were generally accounted so to be by all their neigh-

neighbours ; that they had a daughter whose name was Christiana, whom they acknowledged as their lawful child : and this deponent hath heard them frequently talk of another child, by the name of Ursula : and the deponent further saith, that the said Dorothy Arnold is, in her opinion, a good tempered woman, and very sober and virtuous, and upon all occasions appeared to the deponent to behave properly to the said John Arnold, her husband : that the said John Arnold is a flighty, hurrying, passionate man, and of a debauched disposition, and hath frequently, in the deponent's presence, called the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife, bitch, and many other opprobrious names ; and told the deponent to tell her, that if she came into his presence he would knock her down ; and frequently expressed himself in words to that effect : that she hath heard him beat her twice, and the deponent hath heard her call out murder, and hath gone up into the room where they were, when they were a little quiet, and found the said
Dorothy

Dorothy Arnold in a bloody condition, with her face much bruised.

To the eighth article she cannot depose, save, that the said John Arnold hath frequently told her that he had a lodging at Islington.

She further deposes and says, that the latter end of the summer, 1766, the said John Arnold and Dorothy Arnold parted beds, and the deponent, by the orders of the said John Arnold, made a separate bed for him in another room, and they continued to lay in different beds and rooms till the beginning of February following, or thereabouts, when the deponent left their service: and the said John Arnold, during all that time, would not suffer the said Dorothy Arnold to eat with him, or come into his presence; and when the deponent hath told him of the ill state of health of the said Dorothy Arnold, he hath frequently said he was glad, and would give the deponent fifty pounds if she was dead: and this deponent further saith, that, some time after they had parted beds, the time more particularly she can-

not say, the said Dorothy Arnold went into the room where the said John Arnold and a gentleman were at dinner, upon which the said John Arnold took his hat and immediately went out of the house; and when he returned home in the evening, he sent the deponent to the said Dorothy Arnold, and directed her to tell her, that if she came any more into his presence he would knock her down, which the deponent accordingly did; and thereupon Dorothy Arnold told the deponent, that she would go up stairs to him and know why he had sent such a message, which she did; and soon afterwards the deponent heard her call out murder, whereupon she desired a chair-woman, who was then in the house, to go up stairs, which she did; and when the deponent found they were a little quieted, she went up into the room, and the said Dorothy Arnold was then in a bloody condition, and appeared to have been much beaten about the mouth, which was so much bruised and swelled, that for a day or two she could eat with nothing

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but a small tea-spoon, and continued very bad for some time.

She further deposes and says, that the said John Arnold hath frequently told the deponent, and his apprentice, not to pay any respect to the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife, or to mind what she said; and the deponent well remembers, that, one evening, the said Dorothy Arnold was at supper in the parlour with several of the said John Arnold's friends, and the said John Arnold came home whilst they were at supper, and soon afterwards the said Dorothy Arnold came down crying into the kitchen to the deponent, and appeared to have had a quantity of beer thrown over her, and to have received a violent blow on one of her arms, which deprived her of the use of it for some time; and it looked so bad that the deponent thought her arm in danger of mortifying.

She further deposes and says, that, whilst she lived with them, the said John Arnold and Dorothy, his wife, she believes his behaviour affected her health, and that from the latter end of the summer, 1766,
to

to the beginning of February following, she did not live at bed and board with the said John Arnold, and she verily believes that she hath not lived or cohabited with him since.

MARY RAITT.

15th January, 1768.

The Deposition of Ann Dawson.

ANN DAWSON, of Graham Court, Arundel Street, in the parish of Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged twenty years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that she hath known and been acquainted with John Arnold, and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the parties in this cause, for about three years last past, and first became acquainted with them by meeting them at the house of her fellow-witness, James L'Argeau, in Devereux Court, in the Strand: that some time in the month of November, 1766, she went to the said John Arnold's

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house,

house, and continued for about three months as a companion to the said Dorothy Arnold; that they always acknowledged each other as husband and wife, and were so generally accounted to be by all the neighbours; that they had a daughter named Chrissy, whom they acknowledged as their lawful daughter; and hath heard the said Dorothy Arnold mention another daughter by the name of Ursy; and she further saith, that the said Dorothy Arnold, is, in her opinion, a good tempered woman, and a sober virtuous person, and whenever the deponent hath seen the said John Arnold and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, in company together, she appeared to behave vastly well to the said John Arnold: that she looks upon the said John Arnold to be an ill-tempered man, and of a debauched disposition, and at times hath heard him curse and swear at the said Dorothy Arnold, and call her damned bitch, and once saw him beat her with a quart pewter pot.

She further deposes and says, that she hath heard the said John Arnold say,
that

that he had a lodging in Cold Bath Fields.

She further deposes and says, that, in November, 1766, the time she went into the said John Arnold's house, the said John Arnold laid in a separate bed from the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife, and would not suffer her to dine with him, or come into his company; that she was constantly in a back-room, up two pair of stairs, and did not dare to come out of the room; that on a day, happening in the said month of November, John Arnold being at dinner with company in the parlour, Dorothy Arnold went into the room where he was, and thereupon John Arnold immediately went out of the room: that between eleven and twelve o'clock of the evening of the same day, the deponent's fellow-witness, Mary Raitt, the said John Arnold's maid-servant, brought a message from the said John Arnold to the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife, who was then in the kitchen with the deponent, that if she ever presumed to come into his presence, he would knock her down;

down; and thereupon the said Dorothy Arnold went immediately up stairs, and the deponent heard her say to the said John Arnold, that she desired to know the reason why she should be denied coming into the room where he was, or denied his table, and what she had done? And the deponent heard the said John Arnold say, Get out of the room, you whore, and soon afterwards heard the said Dorothy Arnold cry out murder three times; and thereupon a chair-woman, who was then in the house, went up stairs at the request of the deponent, and the said Dorothy Arnold in about half an hour's time came down into the kitchen, to the deponent, and she appeared in a bloody condition; both her handkerchief, and apron, and her mouth appeared all over blood: and this deponent further saith, that she was so much bruised, and her mouth so violently swelled, that she could take only a little tea, with toast sopped therein, and which was forced with a tea-spoon for four days together.

She further deposes and says, that, from the month of November, 1776, to the
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month of February following, she was constantly in the house with the said Dorothy Arnold, and from the said month of February, to the latter end of March, used constantly to go in the evening to the said John Arnold's house, and lay with the said Dorothy Arnold; and, during all that time, he refused to see the said Dorothy Arnold: that, some time in the month of February last, the said Dorothy Arnold being at supper with some friends in the parlour, the said John Arnold came home, and without the said Dorothy Arnold's saying a word to him, threw a quantity of beer over her face out of a pewter quart pot, and struck her a violent blow with the pot over the left arm; which was afterwards so bad that the deponent thought it would mortify, and she was rendered incapable of dressing herself for some time.

She further deposes and says, that she was present in the evening of a day, in the beginning of April last, when Dorothy Arnold went from her husband's house, and the deponent verily believes she was glad so to do for safety.

She

She further deposes and says, that she verily believes, that the ill treatment the said Dorothy Arnold hath received from the said John Arnold, hath occasioned her to be in an ill state of health; that from the month of November, 1766, to the latter end of March following, she laid in the same bed with the said Dorothy Arnold, and was almost constantly with her; and therefore she is convinced, that, during all that time, she did not live at bed and board with the said John Arnold, her husband; and by reason that a few days afterwards she entirely left his house, the deponent verily believes she hath not since lived or cohabited with him.

She further deposes and says, that she saw an advertisement in one of the public papers, purporting to be a caution from the said John Arnold, to all persons not to trust the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife.

ANN DAWSON.

The

30th January, 1768.

The Deposition of Jane Warren.

JANE WARREN, wife of Lawrence Warren, of Devereux Court, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, aged thirty-eight years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that she hath known and been well acquainted with John Arnold, and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the parties in this cause, for five or six years last past; and became acquainted with them by being their neighbour, in Devereux Court, where they lived; and she further saith, that the said John Arnold and Dorothy Arnold, lived together as husband and wife, and were so looked upon by all the neighbours; that they had two children, whom they acknowledged as their lawful children; that she looks upon the said Dorothy, as a mild, sober, pretty sort of a woman, and when the deponent hath been in company with her and John Arnold, she appeared to behave in a very mild manner to him; that she hath frequently heard the said John

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Arnold

Arnold curse and swear at her, and call her many opprobrious names, and from what she hath seen of the said John Arnold, she thinks him a proud, malicious, envious fellow.

She further deposes and says, that she lived next door to John Arnold and Dorothy, his wife, and hath seen the said John Arnold rise from bed in the parlour of a morning, and the said Dorothy Arnold laid in a back-room up two pair of stairs, and therefore the deponent believes the the said John Arnold withdrew himself from the bed of the aforesaid Dorothy Arnold, his wife, and he would not suffer her to eat with him; and heard him say he would not eat with such a bitch as she was, or expressed himself to that effect; and hath heard him declare that he would knock her down if she came into his presence: that, some time in the year 1766, the time more particularly she cannot mention, save that it was on the evening of the day the temporary bridge at Blackfriars was opened, she heard the said Dorothy Arnold call out murder; and therefore

fore the deponent went to their house, and found the said Dorothy Arnold, in the said John Arnold's room, in a bloody condition: and she appeared to have been much bruised, and her face was muffled up for above a week afterwards.

She further deposes and says, that she remembers one evening when John Arnold came home, to have heard a great noise, and Dorothy Arnold squall out, and the deponent heard the said John Arnold swear at the said Dorothy Arnold, and say, "Take that you bitch;" by which the deponent believes he was throwing a pot of beer over her; for she afterwards saw her wet.

She further deposes and says, that she frequently heard violent noises, cursing and swearing by the said John Arnold, and he continued to behave in that manner to the said Dorothy, his wife: that she was present, on the fifth day of April last, when the said Dorothy Arnold left his house, and the deponent verily believes she hath since lived separate from him.

She further deposes and says, that, on the Sunday after Dorothy Arnold left John Arnold's house, a woman, whom the deponent hath heard and believes to be the articulate Margaret Wood, came to the said John Arnold's house; and the deponent verily believes she hath continued there almost ever since, and is now in the said John Arnold's house: and the deponent hath seen them together in the one pair of stairs bed-chamber, and in the parlour, and she verily believes that they the said John Arnold and Margaret Wood, constantly lay together in one and the same bed; and the deponent further saith, that in the month of August, or September last, she saw the said Dorothy Arnold apply to the said John Arnold for money, but he refused giving her any, and called her many names, and pushed her off the steps and shut the door against her: and on the same day, the said John Arnold speaking to the said Dorothy Arnold, said, Here is Mrs. Arnold, pointing to the said Margaret Wood, what will you do to her?

She

She further deposes and says, that she verily believes the ill treatment of the said John Arnold to the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife, affected her health, and that his behaviour was such to her, that it was dangerous for her to live with him; and the deponent believes, she hath not lived at bed and board with him for two years last past.

She further deposes and says, that, some time in the month of September last, she saw an advertisement in one of the public papers from the said John Arnold, cautioning all persons not to trust the said Dorothy Arnold, his wife.

JANE WARREN:

16th February, 1768.

The Deposition of Peter Horsey.

PETER HORSEY, of Cold Bath Fields, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, colour-maker, aged forty-one years, a witness

ness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, some time in the latter end of the year 1766, a man and woman, who told the deponent their names were Jackson, and that they were newly married, took a lodging at the deponent's house in Cold Bath Fields, and lived together as man and wife, and were looked upon by the deponent and his wife so to be, and continued to live in the deponent's said house for about six months; and during all that time lived together as husband and wife, and lay together in one and the same bed, for there was but one bed belonging to their apartment; and the deponent verily believes had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies: and the deponent further saith, that he hath seen the said man once since, and verily believes that the person who so took a lodging at the deponent's house, and went by the name of Jackson, and John Arnold, the party in this cause, is one and the same person; and the deponent hath heard, and believes, that the woman who went by the name of

of Jackfon, is the articulate Margaret Wood.

PETER HORSEY.

9th March, 1768.

The Deposition of Lawrence Warren,

LAWRENCE WARREN, of Devereux Court, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, peruke-maker, aged forty-two years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he hath known and been well acquainted with John Arnold, and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the parties in this cause, for about six years last past, and so became acquainted with them by being their next door neighbour, in Devereux Court in the Strand; that the said John Arnold carries on the trade or business of a watch-maker, and by the number of persons who resort to his shop, the deponent believes he carried on a large trade, and that after payment of his house-rent, and wages to journey-

journeymen, he clears a considerable profit; but the deponent, being an entire stranger to that branch of business, cannot take upon himself to say, what his profits may amount to.

He also deposes and says, that the said John Arnold's house appears to be well furnished, and he usually lets part of his house out in lodgings; that he had a gentleman lodged in his house about a week ago, and the deponent believes that such gentleman does at present lodge in the said John Arnold's house; and the deponent believes, that the said John Arnold, by letting of lodgings, gets about thirty, or at least twenty-five pounds a year.

LAWRENCE WARREN.

9th March, 1768.

The Deposition of William Mathews.

WILLIAM MATHEWS. of Fleet Street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London, watch-maker,

maker, aged years, depofes and fays, that he knows John Arnold, and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the parties in this caufe, and hath known them about four years; and he further faith, that the faid John Arnold is by bufinefs a watch-maker, and carries on a confiderable trade, and has the beft of prices given him for the watches which he makes; and he further faith, that, from the experience he has had in bufinefs, and from the declarations of the faid John Arnold, he verily believes that the faid John Arnold's profits of his bufinefs amount annually to the fum of three hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

He further depofes and fays, that the faid John Arnold ufually lets part of his houfe out in lodgings, and he hath told the deponent, that he furnifhed his houfe with an intent to make an advantage thereof, by lodgings, but what fum he annually gets thereby, the deponent knows not.

WILLIAM MATHEWS.

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The

*10th March, 1768.**The Deposition of Robert Hynam.*

ROBERT HYNAM, of Clements Lane, Lombard Street, in the parish of St. Edmund the King, in the city of London, watch-maker, aged thirty years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he hath known and been well acquainted with John Arnold, and Dorothy Arnold, his wife, the parties in this cause, for about five years last past, that the said John Arnold carries on the business of a watch-maker, and hath frequently within these two or three years told the deponent, that he had got three hundred pounds a year.

He further deposes and says, that, for about ten months last past, his intimacy with the said John Arnold hath ceased, but, when the deponent was intimate with him, he knows that he used to let part of his house out in lodgings, and the deponent verily believes he continues so to do, but what he annually gets thereby he knows not.

ROBERT HYNAM.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the evidence in this cause, a definitive sentence was given to the following effect, viz. that the said John Arnold, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage with Dorothy Arnold, unmindful of his conjugal vow, did, in the months and years libellate, commit the crime of adultery with a strange woman, calling herself Margaret Wood, and did violate his conjugal duty: it is therefore pronounced and decreed, that the said Dorothy Arnold ought, by law, to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said John Arnold, her husband, until they shall be reconciled to each other; and they are divorced and separated accordingly: and the said John Arnold is condemned in costs of alimony, to the said Dorothy, his wife, from the ninth of November, 1767; and the said alimony is taxed at the sum of twenty pounds yearly, to be paid to the said Dorothy, by equal quarterly payments.

SIR THO. CHARLES BUNBURY, BART.

AGAINST

LADY SARAH BUNBURY.

LIBEL given in the 22d of *April*,
1769.

IN the libel above-mentioned, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, sets forth, that, in the year 1762, he paid his courtship and addresses, in the way of marriage, to Lady Sarah Bunbury, then Lady Sarah Lenox; that, by virtue of a special licence, he was, on the day of June, 1762, joined to the said Lady Sarah Bunbury, (then Lady Sarah Lenox) in holy matrimony, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, at the chapel belonging to the house of the Right Honourable Lord Holland, at Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, by the Rev.
Philip

2 *Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, against*

Philip Francis, Doctor in Divinity : that the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, and Lady Sarah Bunbury, afterwards lived and cohabited together as man and wife, till the nineteenth of February last, when the said Lady Sarah Bunbury eloped from the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury's house : that Lady Sarah Bunbury being of a loose and abandoned disposition, and, being wholly unmindful of her conjugal vow, &c. did contract and carry on a lewd and adulterous conversation with William Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord William Gordon, and they had frequently carnal knowledge of each other : the party proponent therefore prays right and justice to be effectually done to him, &c. in the premises, and that he may be pronounced to be divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife.

The

22d April, 1769.

The Deposition of Roger Rush.

ROGER RUSH, fervant to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. one of the parties in this cause, aged twenty-nine years, deposes and says, that he now, and for seven years last past, hath lived, as a fervant, with Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. one of the parties in this cause; and came to know him by living as a fervant to his father: that he well knows Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife, the other party in this cause: and he further saith, that, on or about the twenty-ninth day of January last, Lady Sarah Bunbury set out from the house of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, situate in Privy Garden, in the county of Middlesex, on her journey to his house at Great Barton, in the county of Suffolk, accompanied by Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, from whom the deponent understood that he was only going part of the way with the said Lady Sarah Bunbury: that he hath heard and believes that they
lay

4 *Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, against*

lay that night at Hockerill, in the county of Essex; and on the next day, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury returned to his house in Privy Garden, aforesaid, to dinner; and the deponent verily believes, on account of his attendance in parliament, because the deponent understood that he would have gone into the country, at the same time, with Lady Sarah, if it had not been on account of the sitting of parliament; and the deponent verily believes he intended going to Lady Sarah Bunbury at his house at Great Barton, aforesaid, as soon as his attendance in parliament would permit: that, since the thirtieth day of January, Lady Sarah Bunbury hath eloped from Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, her husband, and from the said thirtieth day of January, to the twenty-sixth of this present month of April, this deponent hath constantly attended upon the person of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, (except on the fifth instant, when he went to Newmarket, and returned the next day) and always attended him when he went from home, to lay at any other person's house, and, during

during all the said time, the deponent hath never once seen Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury in company with Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife: and the deponent hath never since heard that they have been in company together; and, by reason thereof, this deponent doth verily and in his conscience believe, that, from the said thirtieth day of January, to the present time, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury hath never had carnal knowledge of the body of the said Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife, or had any access to her, or any intercourse whatever with her; and further to the said articles he cannot depose.

ROGER RUSH.

23d April, 1769.

The Deposition of Margaret Frost.

MARGARET FROST, spinster, servant to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. one of the parties in this cause, aged twenty-one years, deposes and says, that, for upwards of three years last past,

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6 *Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, against*

she hath lived as a servant with Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. and Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife, the parties in this cause; and that she now lives as a servant with Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury; and she further saith, that, on or about the twenty-fourth day of March, this deponent went down to Redbridge, in the county of Southampton, to the house of one Martha Bissell, with the deponent's sister, Susan Frost, who had agreed to go and live as a servant with Lady Sarah Bunbury: and this deponent continued in the said Mrs. Bissell's house for about a week, and, during all that time, Lady Sarah Bunbury, and William Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord William Gordon, whom the deponent well knows, were as lodgers in the said Mrs. Bissell's house, and went by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Gore, and lived and cohabited together in every respect as man and wife; and constantly every night, during the said time, as the deponent verily believes, lay naked and alone together in one and the same bed, and had the carnal knowledge of

of each other's bodies, because of their so living together as man and wife : and because this deponent knows that there was no spare bed in the house, and but one bed belonging to their apartments ; which consisted of a bed-chamber, up one pair of stairs, and a parlour below stairs, for their own private use : and she further saith, that, on the thirtieth day of the said month of March, this deponent left Mrs. Bissell's house, and, in the morning before she went away, the deponent went into Lady Sarah Bunbury's bed-chamber, in order to ask her ladyship if she had any commands to London : and the deponent then and there saw Lady Sarah Bunbury, and William Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord William Gordon, naked and alone in bed together : and the deponent believes they then had the carnal knowledge of each other's bodies, and thereby committed the crime of adultery together, and further she cannot depose.

The Mark X of
MARGARET FROST.

23d April, 1769.

The Deposition of Martha Bissell.

MARTHA BISSELL, of Redbridge, in the county of Southampton, widow, aged thirty-one years, deposes and says, that she hath no knowledge of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, party in this cause, that, on or about Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of February last, a lady, then a stranger to the deponent, but whom she now well knows to be Lady Sarah Bunbury, wife of the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, the other party in this cause, came down to Redbridge, in the county of Southampton, and took a lodging at the deponent's house, by the name of Mrs. Gore; and, on the Sunday following, a gentleman, then a stranger to the deponent, but whom she now well knows to be William Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord William Gordon, came to Redbridge aforesaid, and to the deponent's house, where he went by the name of Gore also: and the deponent looked upon
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the said Lady Sarah Bunbury, and William Gordon Esq. commonly called Lord William Gordon, as Mr. and Mrs. Gore, and as husband and wife: and the deponent was given to understand, that the lady, meaning Lady Sarah Bunbury, had married against the consent of her friends, and that she and her husband, meaning the said William Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord Wm. Gordon, were therefore desirous of living together privately in the country: and this deponent further saith, that, from the day on which the said Lord William Gordon so came to the deponent's house, to the thirty-first day of March following, when he left the deponent's house, the said Lord William Gordon, and Lady Sarah Bunbury, lived and cohabited together in all respects as man and wife, and constantly every night lay naked and alone in one and the same bed together; for this deponent used almost every morning to go into their bed-chamber, and open the windows and light the fires; and the deponent hath several times given letters both to the said Lord William Gordon,

don, and Lady Sarah Bunbury, when they have been naked and alone in bed together; and the deponent saw them almost every morning naked and alone in bed together: that she used to undress Lady Sarah Bunbury before she went to bed, and the said Lord William Gordon used afterwards to come up stairs, and constantly go into the same bed-chamber; and, for the reasons by her beforementioned, she verily believes Lord William Gordon and Lady Sarah Bunbury, had at such times carnal knowledge of each other, and thereby committed adultery together: and this deponent saith, that Lord William Gordon left the deponent's house on the said thirty-first day of March, and, on the Monday following, Lady Sarah Bunbury left the deponent's house; but, before they went, they both acknowledged to the deponent who they were, the said Lady Sarah Bunbury asking the deponent if she knew who they were? And the deponent answered she did, having, during the time they were in the house, been told that such lady and gentleman who went by the
name

name of Mr. and Mrs. Gore, were Lady Sarah Bunbury and Lord William Gordon; and further she cannot depose.

MARTHA BISSELL.

23d April, 1769.

The Deposition of Charles Brown.

CHARLES BROWN, of Great Barton, in the county of Suffolk, land-steward to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. one, of the parties in this cause, aged thirty-five years, deposes and says, that he lived several years ago as land-steward with Sir William Bunbury, the father of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, party in this cause, by which means he came to know the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, with whom he hath lived in the same capacity ever since his marriage with Lady Sarah Bunbury, the other party in this cause, which was some time in the year 1762; and thereby the deponent came to know Lady Sarah Bunbury: that, on or about the
thirty-

Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, against

thirty-first of January last, Lady Sarah Bunbury arrived at the house of the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, at Great Barton, in Suffolk, without the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury; and the deponent understood, from her ladyship, that she had parted with the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, at Hockerill, in Essex.

He further deposes and says, that, whilst Lady Sarah Bunbury was at Great Barton, aforesaid, her ladyship used to walk out of a morning; and on Sunday, the nineteenth day of February last, the said Lady Sarah Bunbury walked out as usual; but her ladyship not returning home at the usual hour, the family were all alarmed at it: and the deponent went out in search of the said Lady Sarah Bunbury, but could not find her; and Lady Sarah Bunbury did not return home that day; and the deponent verily believes, she hath never since been at Great Barton, aforesaid.

CHARLES BROWN.

The

23d April, 1769.

The Deposition of John Swale.

JOHN SWALE, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. aged fifty-nine years, deposes and says, that he hath known Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. party in this cause, ever since he was a boy, and hath known Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife, the other party in this cause, ever since her marriage with Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury: and he further saith, that, in consequence of application being made to this deponent, by the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, he, this deponent, in the month of March last, sued out a writ of latitat against William Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord William Gordon, at the suit of the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury: and this deponent, on or about the seventeenth day of March last, went down to Redbridge, in the county of Southampton, having received information that Lord William Gordon, and Lady Sarah Bunbury, lodged at the

† S f house

house of one Mrs. Bissell there ; and this deponent believes he had also heard that they went there by the name of Gore : but this deponent saith, that he was introduced to Lord William Gordon by the name of Mr. Gore, and served him with such writ ; and by reason thereof, and this deponent having heard the said Lady Sarah Bunbury say, when this deponent served her with the citation from this court, that she was going to Scotland, with Lord William Gordon, and that she intended going by the name of Mrs. Gore ; or the said Lady Sarah Bunbury expressed herself to that effect ; and therefore the deponent believes they went, at the house of the said Mrs. Bissell, by the names of Mr. and Mrs. Gore, and lived there together as husband and wife ; and further he cannot depose.

JOHN SWALE.

The

*23d April, 1769.**The Deposition of Richard Javelleau.*

RICHARD JAVELLEAUE, under-butler to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. party in this cause, aged thirty-two years, deposes and says, that he now, and for upwards of seven years last past, hath lived as a servant with Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. one of the parties in this cause, and hath known the said Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife, the other party in this cause, ever since her marriage with Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury: and he further saith, that, on or about the twenty-ninth day of January last, Lady Sarah Bunbury set out from the house of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, in Privy Garden, in the county of Middlesex, on her journey to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury's house, at Great Barton, in the county of Suffolk; on which journey Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury accompanied her as far as Hockerill, in the county of Essex; where, as this deponent believes, they lay together

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that night: that, on the next morning, being the thirteenth day of the said month of January, Lady Sarah Bunbury went forward on her journey, attended by the deponent; and Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury parted with the said Lady Sarah Bunbury at Hockerill, aforesaid: and, as this deponent believes, returned to London, on account of the sitting of parliament; and this deponent believes he intended coming down to Great Barton, aforesaid, as soon as his attendance in parliament would permit, because, when they so parted at Hockerill, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury said, he wished he could have gone down at that time, and would come down as soon as he could.

He further deposes and says, that, on Sunday the nineteenth of February following, whilst Lady Sarah Bunbury was at Great Barton, she secretly and privately, without the knowledge of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, or any of his family, as this deponent verily believes, eloped and withdrew herself from Sir Thomas Charles

Charles Bunbury's house at Great Barton; and the deponent saw her on the evening before she so eloped, but hath never seen her since.

He further deposes and says, that, on Sunday following, after Lady Sarah Bunbury so eloped from Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury's house, at Great Barton, this deponent set off for London, and came to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury's house, in Privy Garden, and on the same evening Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury arrived in town from Salt Hill, near Windsor: and this deponent saith, that, from the second day of March last to this present time, this deponent hath constantly attended upon the person of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, and been with him to every different house where he hath laid during that time; and the deponent hath never since the thirtieth day of January last, when they parted at Hockerill, aforesaid, seen them in company; and by reason thereof, and the deponent having never heard that they have been since in company

pany together, this deponent doth verily believe, that, from the said thirtieth day of January, to this present time, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury hath not lived or cohabited with Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife, or had carnal knowledge of her, or any access to, or intercourse whatever with her.

RICHARD JAVELLEAUE.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a definitive sentence or decree was given to the following effect, viz. that Lady Sarah Bunbury, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, being altogether unmindful of her conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with William Gordon, Esq. commonly called Lord William Gordon, and did thereby violate her conjugal duty: it is therefore decreed and declared, that the said Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, ought by law, to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Lady Sarah Bunbury, his wife, &c. and they are divorced and separated accordingly, &c.

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JONATHAN COLLET,

AGAINST

ANNE CHARLOTTE COLLET.

LIBEL given in the 28th of *June*,
1770.

IN the libel above-mentioned, Jonathan Collet sets forth, that, on or about the fourteenth of February, 1765, he was lawfully joined in holy matrimony with Anne Charlotte Collet, then Anne Charlotte Betts, widow; that he and the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, continued to live and cohabit together till about the month of September, 1769, when he discovered that the said Anne Charlotte Collet carried on a criminal correspondence with divers strange men, and committed the crime of adultery; particularly with a man in a meadow, dressed

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in a scarlet or red coat: that she frequently behaved in a very indecent manner, by pulling up her petticoats to a great height above her knees, and thereby exposing her nakedness before several strange men, without regarding their being present: that the said Anne Charlotte Collet was discovered in bed with one John Branch, at the house of one Catherine Gascoyne, being a public house, known by the sign of the Lebeck's Head, in Dorrington Street, Brook's Market, &c. he therefore prays that right and justice may be effectually done and administered to him in the premises, and that he may be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, &c.

1st August, 1770.

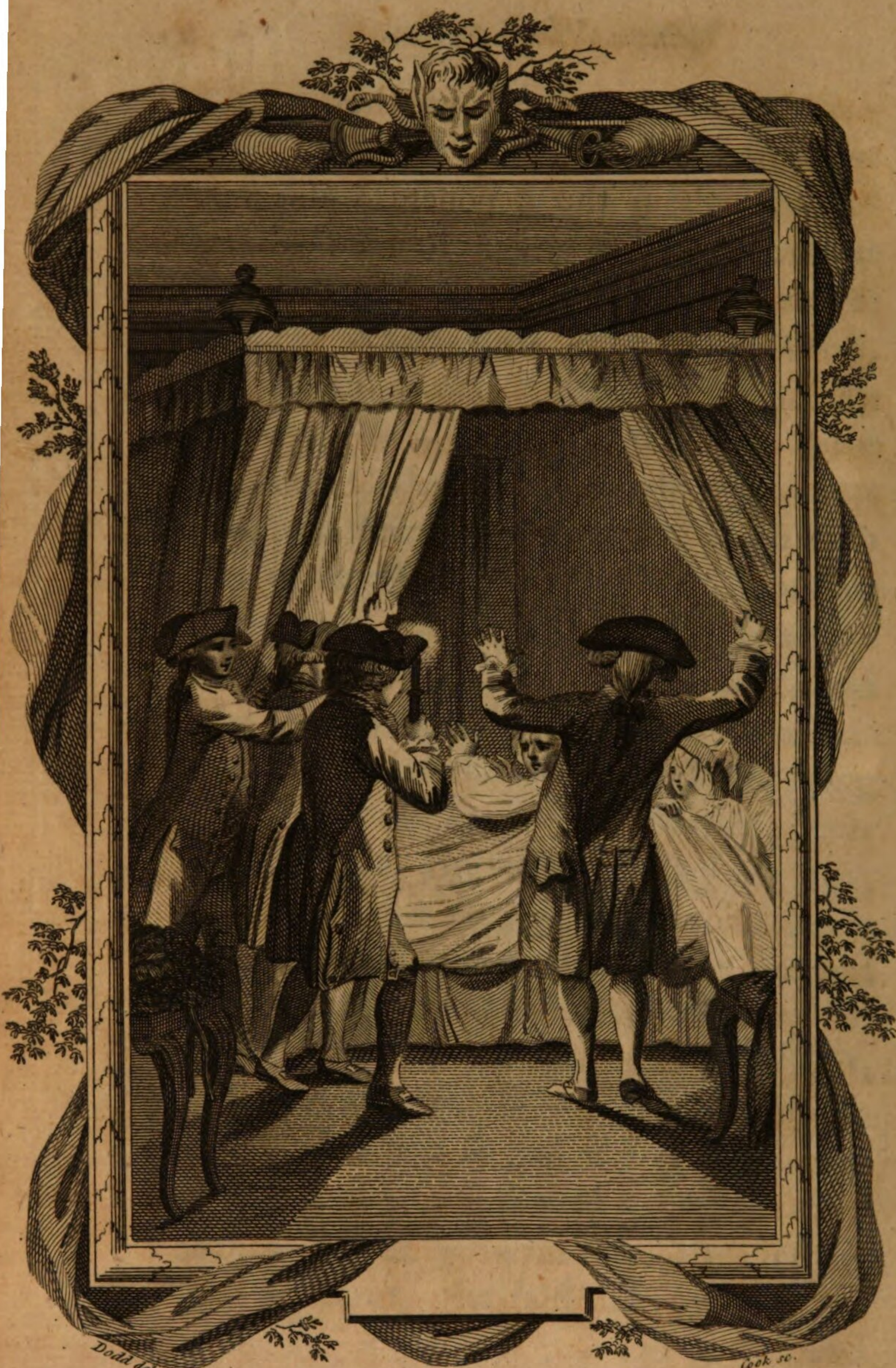
The Deposition of Edward Chapman.

EDWARD CHAPMAN, of Whitehorse Alley, Cow Cross, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, brass-founder,
aged

aged thirty-eight years, deposes and says, that he well knows Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, the parties in this cause; that he came first to know the said Anne Charlotte Collet several years ago, when she was married to her first husband, Mr. Thomas Betts, deceased, who kept a glass manufactory, near the Haymarket, in Cockspur Street; and that he came to know the said Jonathan Collet, by his marrying the said Anne Charlotte Collet, then Betts; he, this deponent, having for many years worked for the shop, which the said Jonathan Collet now keeps, in his business of a brass-founder: that the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, lived for one or two years very well together; and so lived and cohabited together, as he verily believes, at bed and board: that they have one daughter living; and for, and as lawful husband and wife, they have since their said marriage owned and acknowledged each other, and were and are so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, by their relations,

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tions, neighbours, friends, and acquaintance: and this deponent saith, that, on Sunday the first day of April last, the said Jonathan Collet, about eleven o'clock at night, called upon this deponent at his house in White-horse Alley, Cow Cross, and communicated to this deponent his suspicions that his wife, the said Anne Charlotte Collet, was intimate with some man, and desired the deponent to go with him to detect them: that this deponent accordingly went with the said Jonathan Collet, his brother Thomas Collet, and John Fennymore, whom the deponent well knows, to the Lebeck's Head, being a public-house in Brook's Market, near Leather Lane, Holborn, kept by one Mrs. Gascoyne: that they found the said Anne Charlotte Collet was at supper in the said house with a strange man, and they all waited till they went to bed; and about, or between three and four o'clock in the morning, of the second day of April, the said Jonathan Collet went up stairs into a back-room, or bed-chamber, attended by this deponent, the said Thomas Collet, and



*M^{rs} Collet discovered in bed with John Branch, by
Edward Chapman and others. See Trials for Adultery N^o 28. pa. 4.*

Published as the Act directs by S Bladon, 20, Sept 1780

and John Fennymore, and they all then and there saw the said Anne Charlotte Collet, whom the deponent well knew, although she attempted to hide her face by pulling the cloaths over it, naked and alone in bed with a man, then a stranger to this deponent; but whom the deponent hath since seen and knows to be John Branch: and the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and John Branch, had then, as this deponent verily believes, carnal knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery together.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the nature of an oath, and the sin and danger of perjury, and the punishment due to a false witness, was explained to the witness, and he was admonished to give his testimony in this cause candidly and impartially, without favour or affection to either party.

To the second interrogatory he answers, that he comes to be a witness in this cause
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at the request of the producent, and he was first applied to by letter from the producent, on the day he was sworn as a witness, to the best of his remembrance, and accordingly attended with the producent and other persons to his proctor; and this deponent hath not otherwise had any meetings or conversations with any person concerning his being examined.

To the third interrogatory he answers, that he hath not been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what he should not depose, or avoid deposing, in this cause: that the evidence he has now given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the whole truth, without prejudice to the ministrant.

To the fourth interrogatory he answers, that as far as he knows, or believes, none of his fellow witnesses have been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what they should not depose, or avoid deposing in this cause.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers, that, he has not, nor to his knowledge or belief have any or either of his fellow
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witneſſes received, or been promiſed, and that he does not expect to receive any gratuity, reward, ſatisfaction, or preſent, for giving his evidence in this cauſe; and knows not, nor hath any reaſon to believe, that any of his fellow witneſſes expect any.

To the ſixth interrogatory he anſwers, that he cannot ſay how long he has known the producent, but that he became acquainted with him by his marrying the miniſtrant; that he hath heard that the producent was before his intermarriage with the miniſtrant, a clerk to a merchant; that he knows not the name of the merchant, nor any thing about the circumſtances that the producent was then in; that he now profeſſes the buſineſs or occupation of a glaſs manufacturer, and hath occupied and profeſſed ſuch buſineſs ſince his intermarriage with the miniſtrant: that he, this reſpondent does believe, was no ways verſed or acquainted with his preſent buſineſs or calling, before ſuch his intermarriage with the miniſtrant.

To the ſeventh interrogatory this reſpondent ſaith, that he is a ſtranger to the con-

tents of the said interrogatory, and knows not how to answer or to form any belief concerning the matters thereby enquired after.

To the twenty-second interrogatory he answers, that he has no prejudice either to one party or the other, and has no wish to give the victory more to one than the other: but that he thinks that if Mr. Collet has been injured, that he ought to have justice done him; that he is not any ways related or indebted to the producent, and he does not believe, that if he should depose contrary to his interest, that he should be prejudiced thereby.

The witness was then admonished as directed.

EDWARD CHAPMAN.

8th October, 1770.

The Deposition of Thomas Collet.

THOMAS COLLET, of New Street Square, in the parish of St. Bridget, otherwise

wife Bride, London, currier, aged thirty-four years, deposes and says, that he is the brother of Jonathan Collet, one of the parties in this cause, and by his marriage with Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, he came to know the said Anne Charlotte Collet: that, after their marriage they lived and cohabited together for some years, as lawful husband and wife, at their house in Cockspur Street, near the Hay-market, and at Lewisham in the county of Kent; and upon all occasions owned and acknowledged each other as husband and wife, and were so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be; that they had one child, who was baptized by the name of Anne; that they so lived and cohabited together for near four years, and on some disagreement arising between them, the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, separated, and from that time did, and now do live separate and apart from each other: and, during the time they so lived together, the said Jonathan Collet, as far as ever appeared to this deponent, upon all occasions treated the said

Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, with great love, tenderness, and affection; and this deponent further saith, that, on Sunday, the first day of April last, he, this deponent, dined with his brother, the said Jonathan Collet, as he believes, and he communicated to this deponent, that he had heard of his wife, the said Anne Charlotte Collet, being with a man at some house, and laying there with such man; and in the evening of the said day, the said Jonathan Collet, attended by this deponent, and one Edward Chapman, and John Fennymore, went to a public-house kept by one Mrs. Gascoyne, known by the sign of the Lebeck's Head, near Brook's Market, in the county of Middlesex, and they all sat drinking there for some time; and after midnight, may be one or two o'clock in the morning, they all went up stairs and into a bed-chamber, and the deponent then saw a man in bed, a stranger to this deponent, with the said Anne Charlotte Collet; who at first to hide herself, pulled the sheet over her face; but the sheet being forced from her, the

the deponent plainly saw the said Anne Charlotte Collet in bed with such strange man, naked; and this deponent hath since seen such strange man, and hath heard and believes that his name is Branch; and the said Jonathan Collet, Edward Chapman, and John Fennymore, were then and there present with this deponent; and they the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and such strange man, whose name he believes to be Branch, had then had, as he verily believes, carnal knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery together.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the nature of an oath, and the sin and danger of perjury, and the punishment due to a false witness, was explained to the witness, and he was admonished to give his testimony in this cause, candidly and impartially, without favour or affection to either party.

To the second interrogatory he answers, that he comes to be a witness in this cause, at the request of his brother, the producent; that he hath had no meetings or

consultations with him, or his agent, or solicitor, concerning his being examined.

To the third interrogatory he answers, that he hath not been taught, or instructed by any person, what to depose, or what he should not depose, or avoid deposing, in this cause; that the evidence he has now given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without prejudice to the ministrant.

To the fourth interrogatory he answers, that, as far as he knows or believes, none of his fellow-witnesses have been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what they should not depose, or avoid deposing, in this cause.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers, that he has not, nor to his knowledge or belief, have any or either of his fellow-witnesses received, or been promised, and that he does not expect to receive any gratuity, reward, satisfaction, or present, for giving his evidence in this cause; and knows not, nor hath any reason to believe, that any of his fellow-witnesses expect any.

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To the sixth interrogatory he answers, that he is brother to the producent, that before his marriage with the ministrant, he was clerk to a merchant, Mr. Burton, since deceased, who was governor of the bank; that his said brother was then in good credit, and not in indigent circumstances; that he now keeps a glass manufactory, and hath kept the same since such his marriage, that he believes the producent was not any ways versed or acquainted with his present business or calling, before his marriage with the ministrant.

To the seventh interrogatory he answers, that he is no ways acquainted with his brother's private affairs, or his gains in business, nor of the fortune he had with the ministrant, and therefore he cannot further answer the said interrogatory.

To the eleventh interrogatory he answers, that he hath heard the ministrant say that the producent did confine her, and he believes she was confined, but how long he knows not; but this respondent is ignorant of the transaction himself, as he did not visit them at that time.

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To the thirteenth interrogatory he answers, that she the said Anne Charlotte Collet, the ministrant, is a woman of a very provoking temper, and the respondent hath seen her take a knife in her hand, and hold it towards the producent as if she was going to stab him; and when she hath abused him, and behaved in such a manner, the said Jonathan Collet, twice in the respondent's presence, hath struck her upon the back, and hath pulled her by the hair of her head, but did not drag her about the room: and this respondent never heard him say, or swear, that he would murder her; or that he would keep his wedding cloaths to be hanged in for her: that he believes the cause of the ministrant leaving the producent was, because she could not do just as she pleased, and get drunk and spend money as she pleased; and further he cannot answer the said interrogatory.

To the twentieth interrogatory he answers, that he heard the producent say, that he was at the Lebeck's Head, before the first day of April, 1770, which was on a Sunday; that the producent, whilst the ministrant

strant lived with him, generally went on Saturdays to Lewisham, to pay his workmen there, and generally staid till the Monday or Tuesday following; that, to the best of his remembrance, the producent was not at Lewisham on Sunday the first day of April last; and this respondent believes that he dined with him that day in London; that he knows not of his being sent for to Lewisham that evening, by any person to attend and surprize the said Anne Charlotte Collet in bed, at the Lebeck's Head, immediately after the said John Branch should be got to bed to her; or for any other purpose: and this respondent does believe, that, having heard that she used to go to that house, the said Jonathan Collet did, of his own accord, go there in order to detect her.

To the twenty-second interrogatory he answers, that he is brother to the producent, but not any ways indebted to him; that, by reason that this respondent saw the ministrant in bed with another man, he would therefore, if in his power, give the victory to the producent; that he does
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not believe, that if he should depose against the producent's interest, that he should be prejudiced thereby.

The witness was then admonished as directed.

THOMAS COLLET.

8th October, 1770.

The Deposition of Richard Hopkins.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, gardener to George Marsh, Esq. aged fifty-six years, deposes and says, that for about, or near two years, he lived as a gardener in the service of Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, the parties in this cause, at Lewisham, in the county of Kent, and thereby became acquainted with them; that they lived and cohabited together as lawful husband and wife, at Lewisham, and had one daughter named Anne; and, upon all occasions, they owned and acknowledged each other as lawful husband and

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*M^{rs} Collet discovered in a field in an extraordinary
Situation with a stranger.*

See N^o 29. pa. 17 of Trials for Adultery.

Published as the Act directs by S. Bladon, 23 Sept. 1780.

and wife, and were so reputed and taken to be, by their neighbours, friends, and acquaintance: and he further saith, that the said Anne Charlotte Collet, was frequently much in liquor, and very indecent in her behaviour, often pulling up her petticoats; and this deponent well remembers, that on last Whitsun-Monday was two years, about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, the said Anne Charlotte Collet being there quite fuddled, run out into the fields like a mad-woman, without hat or cloak, and said she was going to fight a man, and told the deponent to follow her: he did not like much so to do, but she told him, upon his peril, to follow her; and the deponent did slowly follow her, and she went from one meadow to another, and in one of the said meadows she met an officer, as the deponent believes, or a person in a red coat, and they had some conversation together, and very soon laid down upon the grass, and continued on the grass for some time together: and this deponent, not caring about the matter, and not being willing

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to spoil their sport, did not go near them ; and because he thought he might himself be in some danger from the officer, he, this deponent, therefore went towards home ; but this deponent thought if she was not inclined she would soon call out : and the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and such strange man were so upon the grass for some time, tumbling about and in motion, and by reason thereof, and the deponent's knowing her disposition, and behaviour at other times, he does verily and in his conscience believe, that such man in a red coat then had carnal knowledge of the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and committed the crime of adultery with her : and the said Anne Charlotte Collet did not return home till between twelve and one o'clock in the morning ; and such person in a red coat came the next night, or the night after, about eight o'clock, to the said Jonathan Collet's house, and continued alone with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, locked up in a parlour belonging to his house, and they then had, as this deponent believes, carnal knowledge of each
each

each other, and committed the crime of adultery together.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the nature of an oath, and the sin and danger of perjury, and the punishment due to a false witness, was explained to the witness, and he was admonished to give his testimony in this cause candidly and impartially, without favour or affection to either party.

To the second interrogatory he answers, that he comes to be a witness in this cause, at the request of the producent, and was applied to by him about seven or eight weeks ago, to attend to tell what he knew, and be sworn as a witness afterwards, and that he had no meetings or consultations with the producent, his brother, agent, or solicitor, concerning his being examined.

To the third interrogatory he answers, that he has not been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what he should not depose, or avoid deposing in this cause: that the evidence he has

now given, is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without prejudice to the ministrant.

To the fourth interrogatory he answers, that, as far as he knows or believes, none of his fellow-witnesses have been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what they should not depose, or avoid deposing in this cause.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers, that he has not, nor to his knowledge or belief have any, or either of his fellow-witnesses, been promised, and he does not expect to receive any reward, gratuity, satisfaction, or present, for giving his evidence in this cause, otherwise than for his loss of time, and expences occasioned by his attendance.

To the sixth interrogatory he answers, that he hath known the producent between three or four years, and became acquainted with him by going to live in his service; that he hath heard and believes, that the producent was clerk to somebody before his intermarriage with the ministrant; that he is now a glass manufacturer, and
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got into the business by his marriage with the ministrant; and he believes he was not any ways versed, or acquainted with his present business, or calling, before such his intermarriage with the ministrant.

To the seventh interrogatory he cannot answer.

To the eighth interrogatory he answers, that last Whitsun-Monday was two years, he did see the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and a strange man in a scarlet or red coat, lay down together on the grass in a meadow, near Lewisham, in the county of Kent: that they seemed to act very much like as if they committed adultery together; but he cannot take upon himself to swear, that he saw them in the act of carnal copulation together; but this respondent has many reasons to suppose that they were guilty of adultery, she the said Anne Charlotte Collet being a very bad woman, very indecent in her behaviour, frequently pulling up her petticoats, and otherwise behaving in a very indecent manner; and because she, being a married woman, laid upon the grass with a strange man, and
because

because such strange man came again the next evening to the said Jonathan Collet's house, and was locked up with her alone in the parlour for some time.

To the ninth interrogatory he answers, that the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, lived together after the transaction by him mentioned, in his answer to the next preceding interrogatory, and continued to live together till the time the respondent left their service which was in the month of August, 1768.

To the tenth interrogatory he answers, that he is not now in the service of the said Jonathan Collet; that the said Jonathan Collet is not a person of a cruel and malignant temper and disposition; that he hath seen him strike the said Anne Charlotte Collet, but not he thinks to hurt her: but that she always began first, throwing knives and forks, and any thing she could meet with, at him; and this respondent saith, that the said Jonathan Collet did never treat her with cruelty, but merely in defence of himself, on account of her outrageous behaviour; breaking
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ing china and glafs, and throwing any thing that came in her way.

To the eleventh interrogatory he answers, that, for a week or a fortnight, he hath heard the said Jonathan Collet confined the miniftrant in a mad-house, becaufe ſhe was ſo conſtantly drunk, and ſo unruly, that ſhe could not be kept in any kind of order; and further he cannot answer the ſaid interrogatory.

To the twelfth interrogatory he answers, the ſaid Anne Charlotte Collet was guilty of drinking to a very great exceſs, frequently drinking a quart of brandy in a day, and was thereby ſo vicious, and unruly, that there was no poſſibility of managing her: and the respondent remembers being called in to aſſiſt the ſaid Jonathan Collet, and finding three ribs of beef, the ſalts, knives and forks, and plates, on the floor, and the ſaid Anne Charlotte Collet very drunk, and the ſaid Jonathan Collet borrowed the respondent's handkerchief, and tied her hands behind her, but ſhe ſoon got looſe again; and afterwards he chained her with a little jack-chain to
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the floor, but she soon got loose; and he afterwards chained her with the same chain for near a fortnight; that she got loose sometimes, and he let her loose upon her promise of behaving better; but when she got loose she would throw the first thing she met with at the said Jonathan Collet; and then he said she should suffer, and confined her again; but she did not seem to mind it, and contrived to get loose; and further this respondent cannot answer the said interrogatory.

To the twentieth interrogatory he answers, that he left the service of the said Jonathan Collet, upwards of two years ago; that whilst the respondent lived with him, and the ministrant, he generally come of a Saturday night to settle with his men, and staid till Monday; and further to the said interrogatory he cannot answer.

To the twenty-second interrogatory he answers, that, if in his power, he would give the victory to the producent, because he thinks the ministrant scarce fit to live, or die, or fit for a wife for any man: that
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he is not any ways related or indebted to the producent; and does not believe that if he should depose contrary to his interest, that he should be prejudiced thereby.

The witness was then admonished as directed.

RICHARD HOPKINS,

9th October, 1770.

The Deposition of John Fennymore.

JOHN FENNYMORE, of Great Suffolk Street, Charing Crosse, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, peruke-maker, aged thirty years, deposes and says, that he well knows Anne Charlotte Collet, party in this cause, and hath so known her for several years last past; and knew her by sight when she was the wife of Mr. Thomas Betts, deceased, who kept a glass-shop in Cockspur Street, near the Hay-market: and this deponent also knows Jonathan Collet, the

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other party in this cause, her present husband, and so came to know him by his marriage with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and his coming to live in Cockspur Street aforesaid: that some time afterwards he employed this deponent in his business of a peruke-maker and hair-dresser, and this deponent frequently attended him; that they lived together as man and wife, and upon all occasions owned and acknowledged each other as lawful husband and wife, and were so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, by their neighbours, friends, and acquaintance: that they had a daughter, named Anne, whom the deponent believes is now living: and he further saith, that, on Sunday evening, the first day of April last, the said Jonathan Collet called upon this deponent, and desired him to go out with him for an hour or two, and this deponent went with the said Jonathan Collet, his brother Thomas Collet, and one Mr. Chapman, a stranger to this deponent, to a public-house kept by one Mrs. Gascoyne, known by the sign of the Lebeck's

Lebeck's Head, near Brook's Market, in Holborn; and, whilst they were there, the said Jonathan Collet mentioned to this deponent, that he had received information that his wife, the said Anne Charlotte Collet, had been at the said house with some man, and that she was to be there that night; and that he desired the deponent to be a witness: and this deponent saith, that they staid there some time, and the said Anne Charlotte Collet coming down stairs, they went into the beer cellar to hide themselves; and, afterwards finding the house quiet, the said Jonathan Collet, his brother Thomas Collet, this deponent, and the said Mr. Chapman, about one o'clock in the morning, went up stairs into a bed-chamber where the deponent, and the said Jonathan Collet, Thomas Collet, and Mr. Chapman, discovered the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and a strange man naked and in bed together, whose name this deponent hath since heard and believes to be Branch; that he seemed much surpris'd, and said, the said Anne Charlotte Collet was his wife; but

the said Jonathan Collet said she was his wife, and that he should know she was so: and this deponent saith, that by reason that this deponent so found the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and the said strange man, whose name he believes to be Branch, naked in bed together, he does therefore believe that they had carnal knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the nature of an oath, and the sin and danger of perjury, and the punishment due to a false witness, was explained to the witness, and he was admonished to give his testimony in this cause candidly and impartially, without favour or affection to either party.

To the second interrogatory he answers, that he comes to be a witness in this cause, at the request, and upon the application of the producent, on the first of April last, that he hath not had any meetings or consultations with the producent, his agent,
or

or solicitor, or his brother, concerning his being examined.

To the third interrogatory he answers, that he has not been taught, or instructed, by any person what to depose, or what he should not depose, or avoid deposing in this cause; that the evidence he has now given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without prejudice to the ministrant.

To the fourth interrogatory he answers, that, as far as he knows and believes, none of his fellow-witnesses have been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what they should not depose, or avoid deposing in this cause.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers, that he has not, nor to his knowledge or belief, have any or either of his fellow-witnesses received, or been promised, and that he does not expect any reward, gratuity, satisfaction, or present, for giving his evidence in this cause, nor does he know or believe that any of his fellow-witnesses expect any.

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To the fixth interrogatory he answers, that he hath known the producent about five years, and came so to know him by his coming to live in Cockspur Street, near the Hay-market; that he hath heard, before his intermarriage with the ministrant, that he was clerk to a merchant in King's-Arms Yard, Coleman Street, but the respondent does not know in what circumstances he was then in; that he is now a glafs manufacturer, and hath been so since his intermarriage with the ministrant, and he believes he was not any ways versed, or acquainted, with his present business, or calling, before such his intermarriage with the ministrant.

To the twenty-second interrogatory he answers, that he would give the victory, if in his power, to the producent, because he thinks he has been injured; that he is not any ways related or indebted to the producent in this cause, and does not believe that if he should depose contrary to his interest, that he should be prejudiced thereby.

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The witness was then admonished as directed.

JOHN FENNYMORE.

9th October, 1770.

The Deposition of William Stock.

WILLIAM STOCK, of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, foreman to Jonathan Collet, party in this cause, aged thirty-nine years, deposes and says, that he hath known Anne Charlotte Collet, party in this cause, several years, and so knew her in the life-time of her late husband, Mr. Thomas Betts, deceased, to whom the deponent was foreman in his business of a glass manufacturer; and by the said Anne Charlotte Collet's marriage with Jonathan Collet, party in this cause, this deponent came to know the said Jonathan Collet: that after their marriage they lived and cohabited together at bed and board, as lawful husband and wife, at their house in Cockspur Street, near the Hay-market; and

at Lewisham, in the county of Kent; and whilst they lived at Lewisham, they had a daughter baptized by the name of Anne, as their daughter; and the deponent believes she is still living, and for and as lawful husband and wife, they constantly owned and acknowledged each other, and were so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, amongst their relations, neighbours, friends, and acquaintance: and this deponent saith, that the said Anne Charlotte Collet is a very loose abandoned woman, much addicted to drinking and swearing, and of a very lustful, wicked disposition, as he verily believes: that some words passing between her and the said Jonathan Collet, they agreed to live separate from each other, and so separated some time in or about the month of September, 1769; and they have ever since continued, and now do live separate and apart from each other; and the said Jonathan Collet hath never since, as he verily believes, lived and cohabited with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife: that whilst they did live together, the said Jonathan Collet

Collet always behaved with great affection to the said Anne Charlotte Collet, but she always began to quarrel and abuse him, and then words passed between them.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the nature of an oath, and the sin and danger of perjury, and the punishment due to a false witness, was explained to the witness, and he was admonished to give his testimony in this cause candidly and impartially, without favour or affection to either party.

To the second interrogatory he answers, that he comes to be a witness in this cause at the request of the producent, and was first applied to by him a few days before he was sworn; that he hath had no meetings or consultations with the producent, or Thomas Collet, his brother, or his agent, or solicitor, concerning his being so examined.

To the third interrogatory he answers, that he has not been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what

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he should not depose, or avoid deposing, in this cause; that the evidence he has now given in is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without prejudice to the ministrant.

To the fourth interrogatory he answers, that, as far as he knows or believes, none of his fellow-witnesses have been taught or instructed by any person what to depose, or what they should not depose, or avoid deposing in this cause.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers, that he has not, nor to his knowledge or belief, have any or either of his fellow-witnesses received or been promised, and that he does not expect to receive any reward, gratuity, satisfaction, or present, for giving his evidence in this cause; and that he knows not that any of his fellow-witnesses expect any.

To the sixth interrogatory he answers, that he hath known the producent about five years, and came first to know him by his coming with the ministrant to Lewisham, about a week before his marriage with her; that he hath heard and believes
that

that the producent was clerk to somebody in the city, but whose name he cannot now recollect, before his marriage with the ministrant: that he cannot say any thing as to his circumstances at that time; that he is now a glass-seller, and hath followed that business ever since his marriage with the ministrant; that he was not any ways versed or acquainted with his present business or calling, before such his marriage with the ministrant.

To the seventh interrogatory he answers, that he believes the producent did succeed to a fortune of near five thousand pounds, in right of the ministrant, on such his intermarriage; that he believes the freehold is about fifty pounds a year: but he cannot say the value of the leasehold estates, occupied by the producent in the Hay-market, or that at Lewisham, in Kent, or Twickenham, in Middlesex; that he cannot say what he returns in the year by his business, or hath upon an average returned for five years last past, as he hath nothing to do with his books in London: that he cannot pretend to say

at all what he clears yearly by his business and estates, nor further answer the said interrogatory.

To the eleventh interrogatory he answers, that he cannot be certain as to time, but it might be about the latter end of the year 1766, that the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and the said Jonathan Collet, had words together, and she threatned to murder the said Jonathan Collet: and, to avoid her, he on Saturday night went to London, between nine and ten o'clock at night, and left directions to prevent her following him; but she went on Sunday to London, and this respondent heard, that on the Sunday she was conveyed to the house of one Mr. Allwright, or some such name, a private mad-house in Lambeth Marsh, and there confined; and she continued till the Sunday following; when this respondent, by the desire of the producent, telling this respondent, that notwithstanding her bad behaviour, he could not bear she should be there, meaning at the said mad-house, he fetched her from thence to his said house

house at Lewisham aforesaid; and the only reason, he believes, that the said Jonathan Collet let her out, was because he could not bear her being there; and further he cannot answer the said interrogatory.

To the twelfth interrogatory he answers, that the said Anne Charlotte Collet was at the house of the said Jonathan Collet, at Lewisham, chained two or three times, sometimes for a week together, to the floor, with a chain about the size of the little finger; and she was so kept chained, may be for a week together, to prevent her doing the said Jonathan Collet a mischief, and from breaking the glasses, doors, and doing all sorts of mischief: that he heard the ministrant say, that the producent had attempted to cut her throat, and there was a scratch in her neck; but this respondent thinks that she would cut her own hand off, to prevent her being detected in a lie herself: that the producent never encouraged this respondent, or to his knowledge any of his servants, to treat the ministrant with insolence, to spit in her face, or strike her.

To

To the thirteenth interrogatory he answers, that the producent never used the ministrant ill till she began first; and then, by her behaviour, he hath been provoked to strike her, and pull her hair, and hath pulled her about the room, but not by her hair, when she has been as drunk as poison, and could not stand: and this respondent saith, that it was no ways necessary for the ministrant to withdraw herself for the preservation of her life, for the producent at all times used her well, till she began to quarrel and abuse him: and further he cannot answer the said interrogatory.

To the twentieth interrogatory he answers, that the producent frequently used to come of a Saturday to Lewisham, and sometimes stay till Monday, but this respondent does not know that he was at Lewisham on Sunday, the first day of April last, and further he cannot answer the said interrogatory,

To the twenty-second interrogatory he answers, that, if in his power, he would give the victory to the producent, but

not for any particular reason; that he is not any ways related or indebted to the producent; and he does not believe that if he should depose contrary to his interest, that he should be prejudiced thereby.

The witness was then admonished as directed.

WILLIAM STOCK.

11th October, 1770.

The Deposition of John Carmichael.

JOHN CARMICHAEL, clerk to Jonathan Collet, party in this cause, aged twenty-seven years, deposes and says, that he now is, and for upwards of four years last past, hath been clerk to Jonathan Collet, one of the parties in this cause; and that, during that time, he hath known Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, the other party in this cause: that they lived and cohabited together, at bed and board, as lawful husband and wife, at
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the houses of the said Jonathan Collet, in Cockspur Sreet, near the Hay Market, and at Lewisham, in the county of Kent; and had one daughter named Anne, who is now living; and for, and as lawful husband and wife, the said Jonathan Collet and Anne Charlotte Collet, constantly owned and acknowledged each other, and were so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, amongst their relations, neighbours, friends, and acquaintance; and they so lived and cohabited together till about fifteen months ago, when some disagreements arising between them, they agreed to separate, and accordingly the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, hath ever since lived separate and apart from each other: and the said Anne Charlotte Collet went to reside at Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex: and he further saith, that the said Anne Charlotte Collet is a very loose abandoned woman, very much addicted to drinking, and is of a very lustful and wicked disposition: and this deponent saith, that on Sunday, the first day of
April

April last, he believes as to time, he this deponent went with the said Jonathan Collet, his brother Thomas Collet, John Fennymore, and Edward Chapman, to a public-house kept by one Mrs. Gascoyne, known by the sign of the Lebeck's Head, in Brook's Market, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, where they staid some time, till they thought the said Anne Charlotte Collet was in bed; the said Jonathan Collet having received information that she was to be there that night, to lay with the same man: that about or between one and two o'clock in the morning, the said Jonathan Collet, Thomas Collet, Edward Chapman, John Fennymore, and this deponent, went up stairs into a bed-chamber at the said house, and then and there discovered the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and a strange man, whose name this deponent hath since heard was Branch, naked in bed together; and this deponent saith, that the door of the said room was forced open, the same being bolted; and the said man, whose name he believes to be Branch, was very much frightened; in-

much that the deponent observed tears to drop from him : and the said Anne Charlotte Collet was much confused, and, by reason of the premises, this deponent does believe that the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and such strange man, had then had carnal knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery together.

JOHN CARMICHAEL.

17th October, 1770.

The Deposition of Enoch James.

ENOCH JAMES, of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, glass-cutter, aged thirty years, deposes and says, that he hath known Anne Charlotte Collet, party in this cause, for about eight years, and came so to know her in the life-time of her late husband, Thomas Betts, deceased, to whom the deponent served his apprenticeship ; that he now works for Jonathan Collet, party in this cause, in his business of a glass-cutter, and hath known the said
Jonathan

Jonathan Collet, for about, or between three and four years ; that the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, lived and cohabited together at Lewisham, in the county of Kent, and at his house in Cockspur Street, near the Hay-market, as lawful husband and wife ; that they had one daughter named Anne, who is now living ; and for and as lawful husband and wife, they the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, constantly owned and acknowledged each other, and are so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, by their relations, neighbours, friends, and acquaintance : and the said Anne Charlotte Collet is a woman of a very abandoned disposition, very much addicted to drinking, and frequently was guilty of many indecencies, whilst she lived, as well with her late husband, as with her present husband ; such as kissing some of the workmen, shewing her bosom, and her legs, and frequently behaving indecently, when in liquor ; and drinking obscene toasts ; and the deponent hath seen her upon a

bed with one William Shoulter, who worked with the said Mr. Collet, but is not now in his service, and further he cannot depose.

ENOCH JAMES.

*Charges alledged on the part and behalf of
Anne Charlotte Collet, against her hus-
band, Jonathan Collet.*

First, That the said Anne Charlotte Collet was, and is the lawful relict of Thomas Betts, late of Cockspur Street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, glass-cutter, deceased; that the said Thomas Betts died about the eighth of January, 1765, intestate, and without a child, possessed of a personal estate to the amount of twelve thousand pounds, eleven thousand pounds, or at least ten thousand pounds; leaving behind him the said Anne Charlotte Collet, (then Betts) his widow, and John Soldan, his nephew, and only next of kin, and the only persons
intitled

intituled in distribution to the personal estate of the said deceased ; and the said Anne Charlotte Collet was by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years of Charles the Second, legally entitled to one moiety, or full half part of the whole surplufage of the personal estate of the said Thomas Betts, deceased, as his widow and relict ; which moiety amounted to upwards of five thousand pounds.

Second, That the said Jonathan Collet is a person of a very mean parentage, and was for several years maintained, educated, and cloathed on charity, in Christ's Hospital, London, and was, by the governors of that hospital, put forth an apprentice to one Mr. Vines, a shop-keeper at Wooten Underhedge, in the county of Gloucester, who provided him with cloathing during his apprenticeship ; and, soon after the expiration thereof, he came to London, and went to live with Mr. Bartholomew Burton, a merchant, as an under-clerk, at the yearly wages of twenty pounds ; and continued to serve him for the same wages,

wages, until his marriage with the said Anne Charlotte Collet.

Third, That on or about the fourteenth of February, 1765, the said Anne Charlotte Collet, (then Betts) was married to the said Jonathan Collet, who was then in such distressed circumstances, that he had not money or credit sufficient to procure his wedding cloaths; but was furnished with money for that purpose by the said Anne Charlotte Collet; and the whole fortune and property that the said Jonathan Collet is now possessed of, is in right of the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife.

Fourth, That, after the marriage of the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and Jonathan Collet, (to wit) on or about the sixth of April, 1765, letters of administration of all the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Thomas Betts, deceased, were, by the authority of the prerogative court of Canterbury, granted to the said Anne Charlotte Collet; and thereupon, the said Jonathan Collet, in right of Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, possessed himself of, or (being before possessed) continued in the possession
of

of the said Anne Charlotte Collet's distributive share of the surplufage of the personal estate of the said Thomas Betts, deceased; and also continued, and now continues in the possession of the valuable and profitable manufactory of cut, polished, and other glass ware, formerly carried on by the said Thomas Betts, deceased, and carries on the same to his great advantage, profit, and emolument; though he hath not, either before or since his marriage with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, made any settlement on her, which is to take place during his life; but hath only given a bond, to some person, on behalf of the said Anne Charlotte Collet, to secure to her the payment of two thousand five hundred pounds in case she should survive him, but not otherwise.

Fifth, That the said Jonathan Collet is now possessed of, in right of the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, a messuage or tenement in Cockspur Street, for the remainder of a term of twenty-nine years, two months, and twenty-one days from Midsummer, 1752, held under a lease from

from John Rowlls, Esq. at the yearly rent of five pounds, of which term there were about eleven years unexpired at Midsummer last past; and the said Jonathan Collet doth now dwell in the same, and carries on the glass manufactory therein; and the same is an old accustomed shop of great trade, and is now really worth (to be let) the sum of two hundred pounds, one hundred and eighty pounds, one hundred and sixty pounds, or at least one hundred and fifty pounds yearly; and the said premises are now really worth (to be sold for the remainder of the term) the sum of one thousand pounds, nine hundred pounds, or at least eight hundred pounds; and so much, divers persons in the glass trade are ready and willing to give for the same.

Sixth, That the said Jonathan Collet is also possessed, in right of his said wife, of a parcel of waste ground, containing seventeen acres, upon Hounslow Heath, and also of one messuage called the Warrenhouse, and other premises, for the remainder of a term of fifty years, from the
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twenty-fifth of April, 1775, held by lease from the Duke and Duchefs of Northumberland, at the yearly rent of fifty-five pounds: and the said Jonathan Collet is now also possessed, in right of his said wife, of a brick messuage or tenement, stable, and garden plot, and the ground lately occupied as a coney-warren, and other premises thereto belonging, in the parish of Twickenham, for the remainder of a term of forty-seven years, from Midsummer, 1758, held on a lease from Lord Feverham, at the yearly rent of forty pounds, which premises were part of the personal estate of the said Thomas Betts; and the whole reserved rent of all the said premises amounts to ninety-five pounds; and all such premises are now let on lease to George Merchant, for the remainder of the said Thomas Betts's term, at the yearly rent of one hundred and thirty pounds, clear of all taxes, &c. and produce a clear yearly rent of forty-seven pounds to the said Jonathan Collet; and the same were and are worth (to be sold) the sum

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of

of eight hundred pounds, seven hundred pounds, or at least six hundred pounds.

Seventh, That the said Jonathan Collet, in right of his said wife, is now also possessed of a certain piece of ground at Lewisham in Kent, with the use of the river Thane, for the remainder of a term of sixty years, from Michaelmas, 1756, held under a lease from Lord Sondes, at the yearly rent of fifty pounds; on which premises there are now standing a dwelling-house, out-houses, stables, coach-house, and other offices and buildings, and also mills for cutting and polishing glass; and the said Jonathan Collet doth now occupy the same, and carry on the said glass manufactory therein; and all the aforesaid premises are really worth (to be lett) the sum of two hundred pounds, or at least one hundred and eighty pounds yearly; and all the aforesaid premises are now really and truly worth (to be sold for the remainder of the term now to come therein) the sum of three thousand six hundred pounds, three thousand pounds, or at least two thousand eight hundred pounds;

pounds ; and so much divers persons in the glass trade are ready and willing to give for the same.

Eighth, That the said Jonathan Collet is possessed of a very considerable stock in trade, in his houses in Cockspur Street, and at Lewisham ; and also of a very large quantity of tools, engines, utensils, &c. to the amount of the sum of three thousand, two thousand five hundred, or at least two thousand pounds ; and so much, many persons in the glass trade were and are ready and willing to give for the same.

Ninth, That the said Jonathan Collet is now possessed, in right of his wife, of a very large stock of silver plate, which is now really and truly worth (to be sold) the sum of three hundred and fifty, three hundred, or at least two hundred and fifty pounds.

Tenth, That the said Jonathan Collet is now also possessed, in right of his wife, of a very large quantity of rich and elegant household goods, table-linen, books, &c. in and about the aforesaid houses in Cockspur Street, and Lewisham ; and also some

live and dead stock at Lewisham aforesaid, which are now really and truly worth (to be sold) the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, one thousand two hundred pounds, or at least one thousand pounds.

Eleventh, That the said Jonathan Collet is now also possessed, in right of his said wife, or by him acquired by the use and employment of her aforesaid fortune; and is now really worth, after payment of all his debts, in stock or annuities in some or one of the public funds, cash at his bankers, and in his own hands, money lent by him on bonds, or other good securities, good debts in trade, and other personal estate (not before-mentioned) the sum of four thousand pounds, three thousand five hundred pounds, or at least three thousand pounds.

Twelfth, That the said Jonathan Collet, ever since his marriage to the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, hath carried on, and doth now carry on a very large and considerable trade or manufactory in cut, polished, and other glass ware; and
hath

hath during that time acquired, and doth now yearly acquire by his trade or business, a clear profit of two thousand pounds, one thousands seven hundred and fifty pounds, or at least one thousand five hundred pounds, after payment of his servants wages, and reserved house-rent and taxes.

Thirteenth, That the said Jonathan Collet doth now keep a chaise, and a horse to draw the same; and also a saddle-horse, for his pleasure and recreation; and doth also keep one man and two women domestic servants, and lives in a genteel elegant manner, at a considerable expence, and hath only one child, (to wit) a daughter, of the age of four years and an half, by the said Anne Charlotte Collet, to provide for.

Fourteenth, That all and singular the premises are true.

INTER-

INTERROGATORIES to be administered on the part and behalf of Anne Charlotte Collet, of the parish of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, the lawful wife of Jonathan Collet, to the several pretended witnesses produced, or to be produced, sworn and examined on the several positions, or articles of a certain pretended libel given in, and admitted in this cause, on the part and behalf of the said Jonathan Collet, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the said county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, in a certain pretended cause of separation, or divorce, from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, by reason of adultery promoted by the said Jonathan Collet, against the said Anne Charlotte Collet, follow (to wit)

First, Let the nature of an oath, and the sin and danger of perjury, and the punishment due to a false witness be explained

plained to each witness, and then let each witness be admonished to give his or her testimony in this cause, candidly and impartially, without favour or affection to either party.

Second, Let each witness be asked, At whose request do you come to be a witness in this cause, and when and by whom was you first applied to for that purpose? Have you had any and how many meetings or consultations with the producent, or Thomas Collet, his brother, or his agent, or solicitor, concerning your being so examined? When and where were such meetings held, and who were present thereat, what passed at such meetings or consultations? Set forth the same particularly according to the best of your recollection and belief, and remember you are upon your oath.

Third, Let each witness be asked, Have you not been taught or instructed by some person, and who by name, what to depose, or what you should not depose, or avoid deposing in this cause; and is the evidence you have now given the truth, the whole

truth, and nothing but the truth, without prejudice to the ministrant, or is the same pursuant to such instructions you have received, or wherein do the same differ? Set forth the same at large, according to the best of your recollection and belief, and remember you are upon your oath.

Fourth, Let each witness be asked, Have any or either, and which of your fellow-witnesses, to your knowledge or belief, been taught or instructed by any person, and who by name, what to depose or avoid deposing in this cause? Set forth the instruction such witness received, and whether by word of mouth, or writing, and how the same came to your knowledge, and remember you are upon your oath.

Fifth, Let each witness be asked, Have you, any, or either, and which of your fellow-witnesses (to your knowledge or belief) received, been promised, or do expect to receive any and what reward, gratuity, satisfaction, or present, for giving your or their evidence in this cause, and from whom by name? Have you or they received, or do expect to receive the same?

same? Set forth all that you know, believe, or have heard, concerning the matter inquired after by this interrogatory, according to the best of your recollection and belief, and remember you are upon your oath.

Sixth, Let each witness be asked, How long have you known, and upon what occasion became you acquainted with the producent? What business, profession, or occupation, did the producent exercise or follow before his intermarriage with the ministrant? Was, or was he not a clerk to a merchant, and who by name, immediately before such his intermarriage, and in very low and indigent circumstances? What business or occupation does he now profess, and how long has he occupied and professed the business he is now engaged in; and was the producent to your knowledge or belief, any ways versed or acquainted with his present business or calling, before such his intermarriage with the ministrant? Remember you are upon your oath.

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Seventh,

Seventh, Let William Stock, Richard Hopkins, Edward Chapman, Thomas Collet, be asked, What fortune in money, stock in trade, and freehold or leasehold estates, did the producent succeed to in right of the ministrant on such his intermarriage, as you know, believe, or have heard? Set forth all the neat yearly value of the freehold and leasehold estates, particularly the house now occupied by the producent in the Hay-market, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, that at Lewisham, in the county of Kent, and that at Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, as you know, believe, or have heard? And what sum of money does the producent return in the year by his business, or has returned on an average for five years last past? Set forth the yearly profit of such his business, and income of such estates, as you know, believe, or have heard? Does not the producent clear every year three thousand pounds, two thousand pounds, or at least one thousand five hundred pounds, by such his manufactory, or business, and produce of such estates, and
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has he not on an average for five years last past cleared three thousand pounds, two thousand pounds, or at least one thousand five hundred pounds a year, as you know, believe, or have heard? Set forth all that you know or believe, concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory, according to the best of your recollection, and remember you are upon your oath.

Eighth, Let Richard Hopkins be asked, If you did at any time in the summer of the year 1767, or at any other time, see the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and any strange man in a scarlet or red coat, lay down together on the grass, in a meadow near Lewisham, in the county of Kent? How do you know that such man in the scarlet or red coat, and the said Anne Charlotte Collet, committed adultery together? Can you positively take upon you to swear that you saw them in the act of carnal copulation together, and if you did not see them in that act, what reason have you to suppose they were guilty thereof? Remember you are upon your oath.

Ninth, Let the said Richard Hopkins be asked, Was it not upwards of two years before the separation of the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, that you saw her the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and such man in the scarlet or red coat, in the meadow together, and did not they the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet, from and after that time, and until in or about September, 1769, live, cohabit, and lay together as husband and wife, and if they did not, what was the reason they did not? Set forth all that you know concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory, and remember you are upon your oath.

Tenth, Let the said Richard Hopkins be asked, Are you not a servant of the said Jonathan Collet's, and how long have you lived with him? Do you not know that the said Jonathan Collet is a person of a very cruel and malignant temper and disposition, and have you not frequently, or sometimes, and how often seen him strike the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, many or some very violent and dangerous blows

blows on some, and what parts of her body and otherwise, and in what manner treat her with very great cruelty? Set forth all that you know concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory, according to the best of your recollection and belief, and remember you are upon your oath.

Eleventh, Let the said Richard Hopkins, Thomas Collet, William Stock, be asked, Do you not know, or have you not heard, or believe, that some time in or about the latter end of the year 1766, and whilst the said Anne Charlotte Collet was in her perfect senses, the said Jonathan Collet by force or fraud, caused the said Anne Charlotte Collet to be conveyed to the house of Mr. Albright, a private mad-house, in Lambeth Marsh, and caused her to be confined there for some time, and how long, and what was the reason he let her out? Was it not because there was a necessity for her personal appearance in the court of Chancery? Set forth all that you know, believe, or have heard, concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory,

gatory, according to the best of your recollection, and remember you are upon your oath.

Twelfth, Let the said Richard Hopkins and William Stock, be asked, Do you not know that whilst you lived with the said Jonathan Collet, and about what time particularly, he, the said Jonathan Collet, chained the said Anne Charlotte Collet to the floor, of one of his houses, either at London or Lewisham, with a large heavy chain, and did not you assist him therein, and do you not know that the said Anne Charlotte Collet was kept chained to the floor, with such large chain upon her, for upwards of three weeks, or some other great length of time, and do you not also know, believe, or have heard, that whilst you so lived with the said Jonathan Collet, and about what time particularly, he attempted to cut her the said Anne Charlotte Collet's throat with a case knife, and did actually gash and wound her neck or throat, and that the scars or scar are now to be seen, and do you not know, believe, or have heard, that the said Jonathan Collet

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Collet has encouraged, and even ordered you and his other servants to treat his said wife with great insolence, to spit in her face, and even strike her? Set forth all that you know, believe, or have heard, concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory, according to the best of your recollection, and remember you are upon your oath.

Thirteenth, Let Thomas Collet, and William Stock, be asked, Do you not know that on or about the twenty-fourth day of September, 1769, being a few days before the said Jonathan Collet, and Anne Charlotte Collet separated, the said Jonathan Collet quarrelled with his wife, and struck her several blows, dragged her several times round the room by the hair of her head, tore her clothes off her back, and with many horrid oaths and imprecations, swore he would murder her, and often declared he would keep his wedding-clothes to be hanged in for her, and do you not know, believe, or have heard, that such cruel treatment was the true cause why the said Anne Charlotte Collet withdrew

drew herself from her said husband, and that it was absolutely necessary, that she should so withdraw herself for the preservation of her life? Set forth all that you know, have heard, or believe, concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory, according to the best of your recollection, and remember you are upon your oath.

Fourteenth, Let Catherine Gascoyne, Sarah Gascoyne, and Anne Gascoyne, be asked, On what day of the week did the twenty-fifth day of March last happen? Did not the said Anne Charlotte Collet on the said twenty-fifth day of March, lodge at the house of Mr. Thomas Bryan, situate in Pond Street, Hampstead, and did or did not the said Anne Charlotte Collet, on the next day, being the twenty-sixth day of the said month of March, quit her said lodgings at Mr. Bryan's, and took lodgings at the house of ——— Barrow, in Hampstead, aforesaid? Set forth all that you know or believe, concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory, according

according to the best of your recollection, and remember you are upon your oath.

Fifteenth, Let the said Catherine Gascoyne be asked, Do you not know, and are acquainted with Mary Bryan, (wife of Mr. Thomas Bryan) of Pond Street, Hampstead, at whose house the said Anne Charlotte Collet went to lodge and board, after her separation from her husband, and did not you visit her several and how many times, at least once before the first day of April, 1770, and did not you at some or one of such times, enquire of the said Mary Bryan, if any man had ever lain or been in bed with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, whilst she so lodged at the said Mr. Bryan's house, or to that or some such like effect; and did not the said Mary Bryan answer, that she never knew or heard of any such thing, and did not you tell the said Mr. Bryan, that Mr. Collet, thereby meaning Jonathan Collet, party in this cause, would not value giving, and would give one hundred pounds to her or any one else, that would prove her, meaning the said Anne Charlotte Collet, guilty

of adultery, or that a man had been in bed with her, so that he might get rid of her, and that if she or any one else would contrive such a thing, Mr. Collet, thereby meaning the said Jonathan Collet, would give them one hundred pounds, and she might as well have it as another, or to that or some such like effect? Who directed or employed you to make such inquiry, and to make such proposal or offer to the said Mrs. Bryan, and what did you receive or have been promised, or do expect to receive for your trouble therein, and from whom? Set forth all that passed between you and the said Mrs. Bryan, according to the best of your recollection and belief, and remember you are upon your oath.

Sixteenth, Let the said Catherine Gascoyne, Sarah Gascoyne, and Anne Gascoyne, be asked, Do you know one John Branch, what trade, profession, or employment was he of, or did follow immediately before, and on the first day of April, 1770, and how did he get his living or maintain himself, was he not on the first

first day of April, 1770, and for som
and how long time before a person in
very low necessitous circumstances, and do
you not from your own knowledge know,
or have you not great reason to believe,
that he would do or undertake any bad
thing for the sake of reward, and particu-
larly that he would and did take advantage
of the said Anne Charlotte Collet's being
in liquor, to go to bed to her without
her knowledge thereof, for the sake of
hire, in order to found a pretence for
bringing this suit against her, and what
reward did the said John Branch receive, or
has been promised to receive for his assist-
ance therein, and who was he employed
by? Can you positively swear, that you did
ever see the said John Branch and Anne
Charlotte Collet in company together at
any time whatever, before or after the first
day of April, 1770, and very early in the
morning of the second day of that month?
And what is become of the said John
Branch since that time? Set forth all that
you know, believe, or have heard, con-
cerning the matters enquired after by this

interrogatory, according to the best of your recollection, with your reasons for your belief, and remember you are upon your oath.

Seventeenth, Let the said Catherine Gascoyne, Sarah Gascoyne, and Anne Gascoyne, be asked, Was not you employed by the said Jonathan Collet, or his brother Thomas Collet, or some other agent of his, or person on his behalf, to devise or contrive some ways or means, to entrap or ensnare the said Anne Charlotte Collet, and ply her with liquor until she should be intoxicated, or by some other and what way, procure an opportunity of putting the said John Branch, or any other man to bed to her, without her consent or knowledge, and did not you promise or undertake so to do, or endeavour so to do, and what orders, instructions, directions, or advice, did you receive from the said Jonathan Collet, Thomas Collet, or any other person, and who by name, for that purpose? And what have you been paid, received, been promised, or do expect to receive for your trouble therein? Set forth fully and particularly

ticularly all that you know, concerning the matters enquired after by this interrogatory, and remember you are upon your oath.

Eighteenth, Let the said Catherine Gascoyne, Sarah Gascoyne, and Anne Gascoyne, be asked, Did not you, or one of you, in company with the aforesaid John Branch, about noon on Sunday the first day of April, 1770, go to the lodgings of the said Anne Charlotte Collet, at the house of the aforesaid Mr. Barrow, at Hampstead, and do you not know or believe, that that was the first time that ever the said Anne Charlotte Collet saw, or was in company with the said John Branch, and did not the said Anne Charlotte Collet receive you and the said John Branch with great civility, and give you a dinner and some tea at her aforesaid lodgings; and after tea, did not you and some other person, and who by name, with great intreaty, prevail on the said Anne Charlotte Collet to accompany you, and your company to the Lebeck's Head, in Dorrington Street, near Brook's Market, and

and did not you and some other person, and who by name, mull some wine, and make some hot punch, and urge the said Anne Charlotte Collet to drink freely thereof, and keep her drinking till it was almost dark, and did she not seem to be very uneasy at being so far from home, and insist on going home to Hampstead; and did not you or some other person, and who by name, make use of any, and what arguments or persuasions, to induce her to stay there all night and offer her a bed, and who directed you to be so very urgent and pressing in your intreaty to her to stay, and for what reason, and what end was proposed to be answered thereby? Set forth all that you know, believe, or have heard, concerning the matters enquired after by this interrogatory, and remember you are upon your oath.

Nineteenth, Let the said Catherine Gascoyne, Sarah Gascoyne, and Anne Gascoyne, be asked, Did not you and the said Jonathan Collet, Thomas Collet, and some other person, and who by name, previously consult, contrive, and agree to entice and seduce

seduce the said Anne Charlotte Collet to the Lebeck's Head, and ply her with liquor, and get her to drink to excess and make her drunk, and put the said John Branch or some other person to bed to her, in order to intitle yourself and others, and who else by name, to the one hundred pounds, or some other, and what gratuity and reward offered by the said Jonathan Collet for that purpose; and when you had got the said Anne Charlotte Collet to the Lebeck's Head, did not you, or some other person, and who by name, send to the said Jonathan Collet to come there, and did not he, and the said Thomas Collet, his brother, Edward Chapman, his brass-founder, and John Fennymore, his barber, come to the Lebeck's Head, in pursuance of notice given to him by you, or some other person, and who by name, on that day, or at some other, and what time before, and were they not planted in some room or part of the said house, to be in readiness to be let into the room wherein the said Anne Charlotte Collet was to sleep, as soon as the said John

John Branch should be got into bed to her? And was not the street-door of the Lebeck's Head left open for some time, and how long before their arrival there, that they might the more easily get into the said house, without making any noise; and also that the said John Branch might the more easily get out of the said house, after he should have been seen in bed with the said Anne Charlotte Collet? Set forth all that you know concerning the matters enquired after by this interrogatory, and remember you are upon your oath.

Twentieth, Let the said Catherine Gascoyne, Sarah Gascoyne, and Anne Gascoyne, William Stock, Thomas Collet, and Richard Hopkins, be asked, Was the said Jonathan Collet, to your knowledge or belief, ever, and how many times, at the Lebeck's Head aforesaid, before the first day of April, 1770; did not that day happen on a Sunday? And do you not know, or have you not heard, and believe, that the said Jonathan Collet, always went on Saturdays to Lewisham, to pay his workmen there, and generally, if not always, staid there till the Monday or Tuesday following,

following, and did you not know, or have you not heard and do believe, that the said Jonathan Collet was there in the afternoon, or evening of the said first day of April, 1770, and was sent for from thence by you or some other person, and who by name, to attend and surprize the said Anne Charlotte Collet in bed there, immediately after the said John Branch should be got to bed to her, or for what other purpose? Set forth all that you know, believe, or have heard, concerning the matters inquired after by this interrogatory, and remember you are upon your oath.

Twenty-first, Let the said Catherine Gascoyne, Sarah Gascoyne, and Anne Gascoyne, be asked, Was not a boiled fowl and oyfter-sauce provided for the said Anne Charlotte Collet's supper, at the Lebeck's Head aforesaid, on the evening of the said first day of April, 1770, and did she not sup there in company with you, and the said John Branch, and some other person, and who by name, and did not you and some other person or persons, and who by name, ply the said Anne Charlotte Collet with wine,

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punch,

punch, and other strong liquors, and keep her up drinking to great excess till two or three o'clock in the morning, on the second day of April, 1770, and was she not then very much intoxicated, and did she not get to bed, or was put to bed in the room wherein you supped with her, and was then quite senseless; and did not you, or some other person, and who by name, immediately quit the room wherein the said Anne Charlotte Collet was in bed, and leave the door open for the said John Branch to get in, and did not the said John Branch, with your knowledge and consent, and without pretending to make any secret thereof, go into such room, and get into bed to the said Anne Charlotte Collet, with his breeches and stockings on, without her knowing, or being capable of knowing thereof, and immediately after, and the instant he was in bed with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, did not the said Jonathan Collet, Thomas Collet, Edward Chapman, and John Fennymore, rush into the said room, and did not the said John Branch thereupon start out of
I bed

bed and go down stairs? And do you not, in your own conscience believe, that the said Anne Charlotte Collet, was at the time the said John Branch so got into bed to her, in a state of stupor or insensibility, occasioned by her having drank too much, and that she remained in such state till she was roused therefrom by the said Jonathan Collet, her husband? Set forth all that you know, believe, or have heard, concerning the matters enquired after by this interrogatory, and remember you are upon your oath.

Twenty-second, Let each witness be asked, Which of the parties in this cause, would you give the victory to if in your power, and for what reason; are you any way, and how related, or indebted to the producent in this cause, and do you not believe, if you should depose contrary to his interest, that you should be prejudiced thereby; and set forth in what manner?

Twenty-third, Let each witness, except the last, be admonished, not to reveal to his or her fellow-witnesses, or to any other person, the purport of his or her depo-

deposition, these interrogatories, or the answers thereto, till publication shall have passed in this cause.

ARTHUR COLLIER.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the evidence in this cause, a final decree, or sentence, was given to the following effect, viz. that, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, Anne Charlotte Collet, unmindful of her conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with certain strange men, one of them calling himself John Branch, and did violate her conjugal duty, Jonathan Collet therefore ought by law, to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Anne Charlotte Collet, his wife, &c. and they are divorced and separated accordingly.

Nov. 1985

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Trials for adultery; or, the history of divorces being select trials at
doctors commons, for adultery, cruelty, fornication, impotence, &c. From
the year 1760, to the present time. Including the whole of the evidence on
each cause ...

Bd.: 3

London (1779)

Crim. 261-3

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